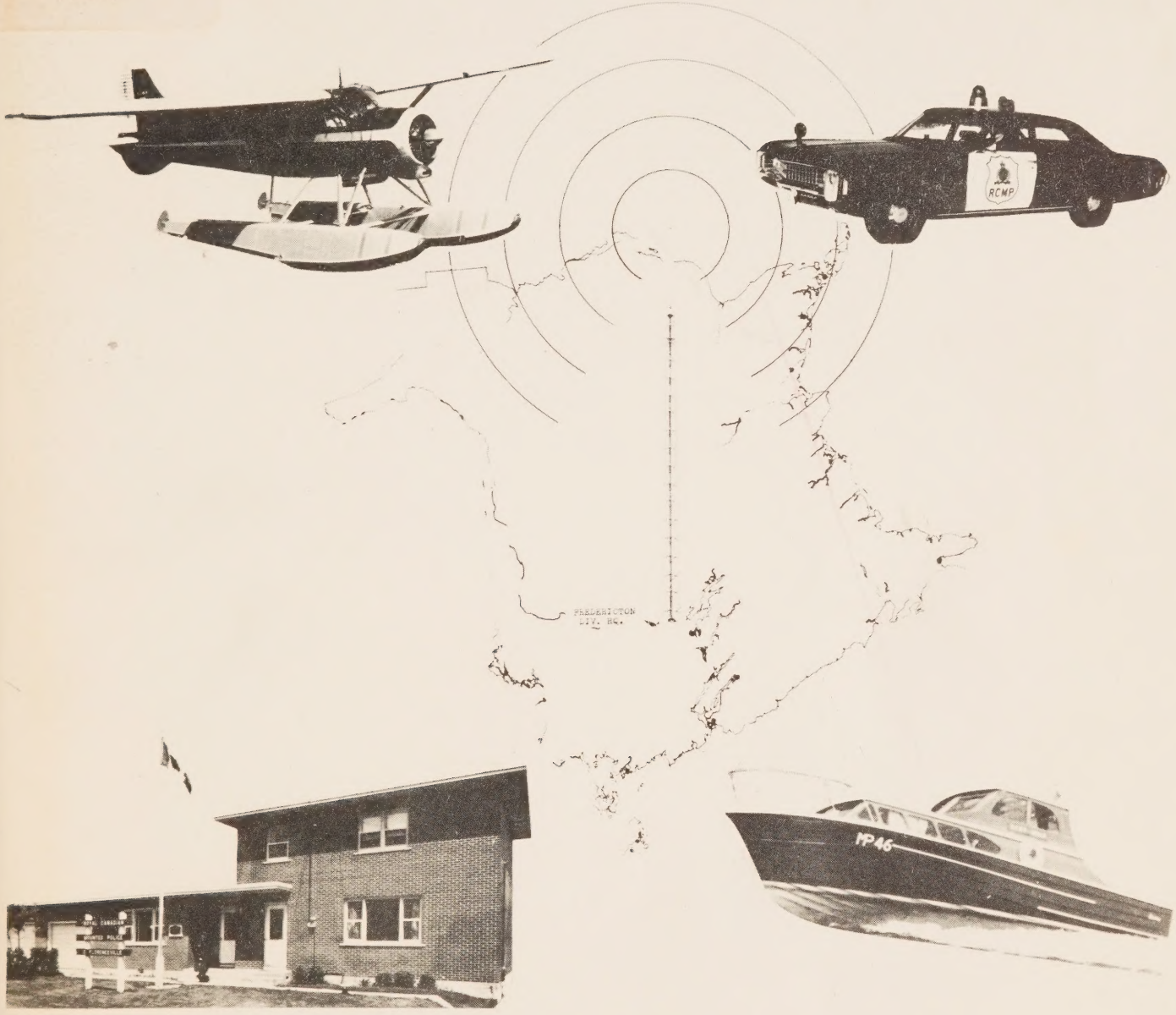
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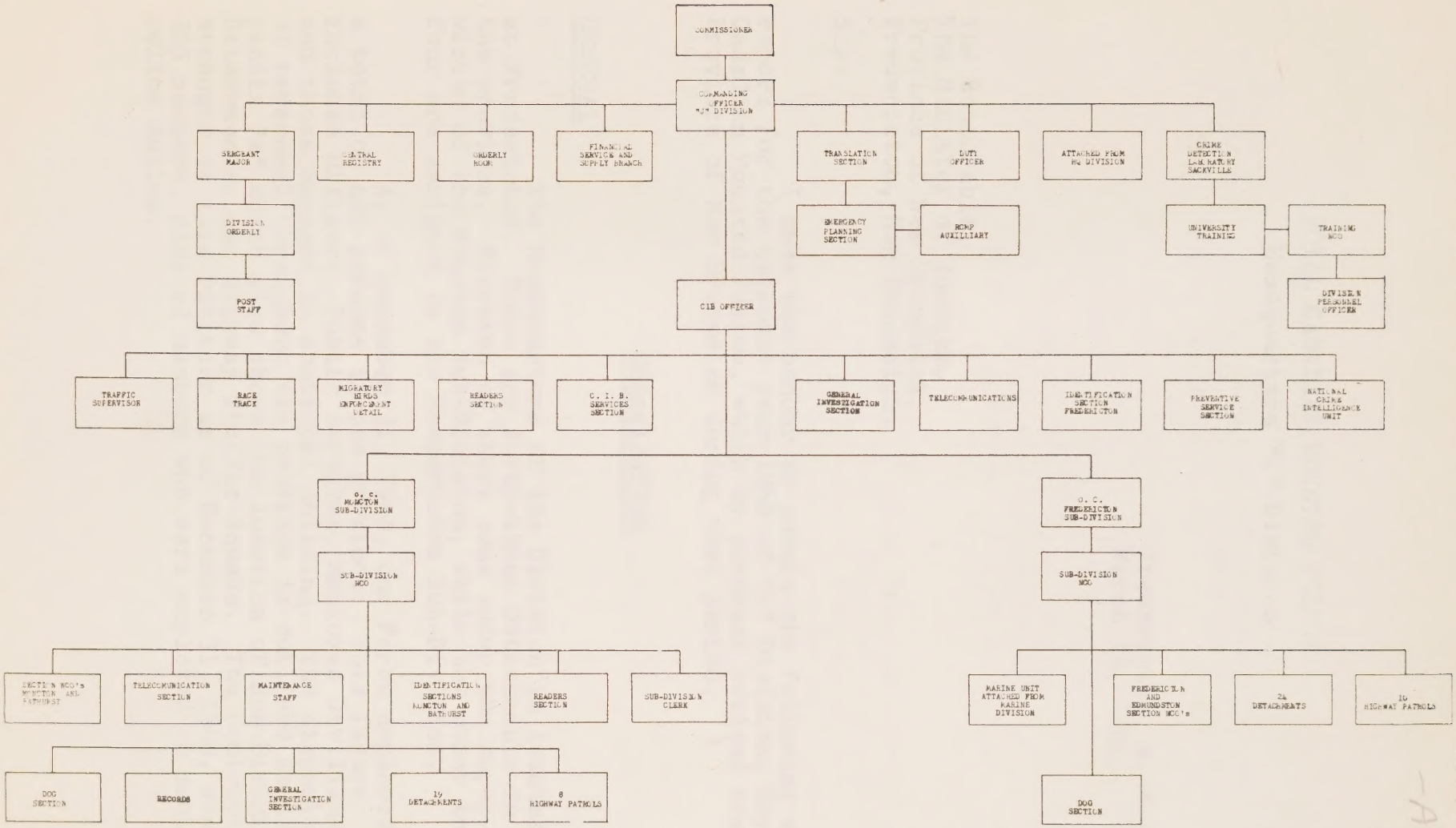
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ANNUAL REPORT
1968

Government
Publications

MAR 27 1969


COMMISSIONER
COMMANDING OFFICER N.B. DIVISION
SERGEANT MAJOR
CENTRAL REGISTRY
ORDERLY ROOM
FINANCIAL SERVICE AND SUPPLY BRANCH
TRANSLATION SECTION
DUTY OFFICER
ATTACHED FROM HQ DIVISION
CRIME DETECTION LABORATORY SACKVILLE
DIVISION ORDERLY
EMERGENCY PLANNING SECTION
RCMP AUXILIARY
UNIVERSITY TRAINEE
TRAINING NCO
POST STAFF
CIB OFFICER
DIVISION PERSONNEL OFFICER
TRAFFIC SUPERVISOR
RACE TRACK
MIGRATORY BIRDS ENFORCEMENT DETAIL
READERS SECTION
C. I. B. SERVICES SECTION
GENERAL INVESTIGATION SECTION
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
IDENTIFICATION SECTION FREDERICTON
PREVENTIVE SERVICE SECTION
NATIONAL CRIME INTELLIGENCE UNIT
O. C. MONCTON SUB-DIVISION
O. C. FREDERICTON SUB-DIVISION
SUB-DIVISION NCO
SUB-DIVISION NCO
SECTION NCO's MONCTON AND BATHURST
TELECOMMUNICATION SECTION
MAINTENANCE STAFF
IDENTIFICATION SECTIONS MONCTON AND BATHURST
READERS SECTION
SUB-DIVISION CLERK
MARINE UNIT ATTACHED FROM MARINE DIVISION
FREDERICTON AND EDMUNDSTON SECTION NCO's
24 DETACHMENTS
16 HIGHWAY PATROLS
DOG SECTION
RECORDS
GENERAL INVESTIGATION SECTION
19 DETACHMENTS
8 HIGHWAY PATROLS
DOG SECTION

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Headquarters "J" Division

Fredericton, N. B.,
March 12, 1969.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Justice,
Province of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the following annual report for the calendar year 1968 of "J" Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which by contract policed the Province of New Brunswick during that period.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL

The Headquarters of the Division is located at Fredericton. There are forty-three Detachments in the province. Nineteen of these come under the supervision of the Moncton Sub-Division, while the other twenty-four are assigned to the Fredericton Sub-Division.

As of December 31, 1968, our Force employed a total of 420 persons in the province. This figure includes Officers, Public Servants, Employed Civilians, and those engaged in municipal policing. The disposition of personnel throughout the province is outlined in Appendix "A" which also shows the location of Sub-Divisions, Detachments, and Highway Traffic Squads. The contract strength of this Division as of December 31, 1968, was 265 members, plus 42 members who were employed on municipal police duties.



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TOWN CONTRACTS

Chatham Town Detachment closed out its contract on July 31, 1968. On December 1, 1968, this Force assumed the responsibility for policing the Municipality of Nashwaaksis. The complement of Municipalities policed by the R. C. M. Police is as follows:

Campbellton	- 3 NCO's,	8 Constables
Dalhousie	- 1 NCO,	5 Constables
Nashwaaksis	- 1 NCO,	4 Constables
Oromocto	- 2 NCO's,	6 Constables
St. Andrews	- 1 NCO,	1 Constable
Sussex	- 1 NCO,	3 Constables
Tracadie	- 1 NCO,	2 Constables

MARINE UNITS

The total number of water transport was reduced from ten to nine during the year. This was a result of a boating accident to the Edmundston Detachment boat when the unit was damaged beyond repair during dragging operations. Replacement of this unit will be made for the 1969 boating season. The distribution of inland water transport will be found in Appendix "B".

POLICE TRANSPORT

	1966	1967	1968	Increase 1968 over 1967
Police Cars	83	93	102	9
Highway Patrol Cars	24	30	37	7
Panel Trucks	10	10	10	0
Trucks	1	1	1	0
Inland Water Transport	8	10	9	-1
Outboard Motors	9	11	11	0

Additional Vehicles were acquired in 1968 for:

Division HQ	3	Newcastle HP	1
Fredericton Det.	1	Richibucto HP	1
Moncton Det.	1	Oromocto Town Det.	1
Moncton HP	1	St. George Det.	1
Petitcodiac Det.	1	Campbellton HP	1
Tracadie Det.	1	Shediac HP	1
Doaktown HP	1	Woodstock HP	1

The present vehicle strength is 150 and distribution of these units is contained in Appendix "B" of this report.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

All detachment offices within the Division are radio equipped and capable of communicating on a Sub-Divisional basis by utilizing facilities at established radio repeater sites. Mobile radio units are maintained in a total of 147 vehicles operating from detachments and offices at Fredericton and Moncton.

Campbellton City Detachment is provided with two portable PRE radio units for use by foot patrol members on municipal duties and a similar unit is in use by each of the Police Service Dogmasters at Fredericton and Moncton. Eleven hand-carried portable radio units are located at strategic detachments to provide portable equipment for conducting searches and investigations in isolated areas.

All detachments and radio-equipped patrols have radio access to manned radio control centers on a 24-hour, 7-day week at Moncton and Fredericton, and all of the communications equipment is technically maintained by personnel situated at these centers.



Member using telecommunications equipment in detachment office.

Wirephoto - facsimile equipment is installed and maintained by commercial concerns at the Fredericton message center. This equipment permits the direct transmission and reception of photographic and document material with other Divisions who are similarly equipped.

Moncton and Fredericton message centers have commercial Telex facilities providing printed communications in message format and a widespread network of Divisional, Sub-Divisional, detachment and major police offices are provided with this type of equipment. The average annual message total for the Fredericton center, both sent and received, is approximately 24,000, while that at Moncton is approximately 20,500 messages.

POLICE SERVICE DOGS

At present there are two Police Service Dog Sections in the Province, one located at Moncton, covering the Moncton Sub-Division area and the other at Fredericton covering the Fredericton Sub-Division area. Each section consists of a dog and his master, referred to as a team. Both of these teams are subject to temporary duties elsewhere when the need arises.

As a matter of interest and statistical convenience, the work of these two dogs and their masters has been totalled for the year 1968 to illustrate the extent of their services. For comparison purposes, the 1965, 1966 and 1967 figures are also shown. It will be noted that there has been an increase in work undertaken by the section during the year in review. During the past year this section has had an increase of 62 cases over the year 1967, an increase of 39 cases over the year 1966, and an increase of 125 cases over the year 1965.

Cases	1965	1966	1967	1968
Search for persons/objects connected with a crime	29	61	62	102
Escaped prisoners	11	23	19	27
Missing/lost persons	17	41	25	37
Miscellaneous	3	21	17	19
Totals	60	146	123	185

Results	1965	1966	1967	1968
Person/object located	14	23	34	43
Information of value obtained	9	15	4	29
Dog not used	10	38	17	27
Unsuccessful	27	70	68	86
Totals	60	146	123	185

This chart verifies that our dogs serve a worthwhile purpose in assisting the field men in both criminal and noncriminal investigations. It is interesting to note that of 139 cases in which a Police Service Dog was actually employed, a total of 43 or 32% met with complete success and in another 29 cases, the use of a dog was productive.



The following illustrations indicate in a general way the type of cases in which the services of the Dog Section have been successful in the past year.

Sackville, N. B. - Break, Enter and Theft

During June 1968 the Sackville Golf Club was broken into. The Police Dog from Moncton, having been called, located a track at the scene and followed it for approximately a mile. It was discovered that a suspect had gone to a residence to use the telephone. The dog was returned to the scene and searched the area and located numerous articles which had been stolen from the Club House.

St. Anselme, N. B. - Sudden Death

During November 1968, information was received that a woman in a depressed mental state had wandered away from home during the night. It was feared she might attempt to take her life. The family of the woman had searched an area where they believed she might have gone. The Police Dog located a track which led off in a direction directly opposite to the way in which it was suggested the woman went. After following a track for some distance the Police Dog located the woman's coat and further along the woman was located in a creek where she had drowned.

Port Elgin, N. B. - Break, Enter and Theft

During the month of October, a store was broken into in Port Elgin. The Police Dog from Fredericton was called and upon arriving at a suspect's house, the suspect fled into the woods. After a short chase he was apprehended. The suspect denied any knowledge of the offence, however, he was arrested and taken to the Port Elgin cells. This team stayed at the house to guard the scene until a warrant to search could be obtained. While watching the house, the sister of the accused was observed leaving the house and going into the woods. She returned after being gone for approximately five minutes. The dog was put on the track and located a part carton of cigarettes which were hidden under some bush. These cigarettes contained marks of malicite green. Upon returning to the house the girl was taken to the Port Elgin Police Office and it was noticed that she had a mark of malicite green on her hand. When her brother was confronted with the new evidence, he admitted the offence under investigation.

Picadilly, N. B. - Accidental Death by Shooting

During the morning of November 11, 1968, a hunting fatality occurred at Picadilly, N. B., when a man was shot through the back and killed while hunting with a companion. The companion denied the shooting, blaming it on some unknown hunter. During the morning of November 14th, the Police Dog from Fredericton arrived at the scene and commenced searching. A spent cartridge was located under about two inches of snow 112 feet from where the body was found. The cartridge was matched by the laboratory to the gun owned by the victim's hunting companion. The suspect, when questioned, changed his original story and admitted the shooting. During January 1969 he appeared before a Judge and was fined $500 for an offence under the Provincial Game Act.

IDENTIFICATION SECTIONS

The three Identification Sections presently in operation are located at Fredericton, Moncton, and Bathurst. The section at Saint John was phased out of operation in July 1968. This section is in the process of being reestablished at Grand Falls. The four sections will permit complete and efficient coverage of the entire province.

The members of these sections are thoroughly trained and skilled in all phases of Identification duties which include fingerprints, photography, surveying and drafting, physical reproduction, etc., and they operate a completely mobile service in their field of operation. Their services are rendered to Detachments at scenes of crime, etc., and to Municipal Police Forces who do not have trained Identification Personnel on their staff.

IDENTIFICATION BRANCH

The Identification Branch located at Ottawa is a national repository of identification information and maintains complete criminal fingerprint records. In addition, The National Police Services operated by this branch include the following sections which, together with all other services of the Branch, are designed to assist all accredited law enforcement agencies in crime prevention, detection, and investigation.

This Branch consists of the following Sections:

Fingerprint
Single Fingerprint
Scenes of Crime
Criminal Records
Crime Index
RCMP Facsimile Service
Information Center
Translation
Training
Fraudulent Cheque
RCMP Gazette
Firearms Registration
Parole Section
Photographic
Registry
Technical
Interpol

INTERPOL

Each nation which is a member of Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization) has one National Central Bureau of Interpol, through which all police matters of an international nature are channelled. By appointment of the Federal Government, The Royal Canadian Mounted Police acts as the Central Bureau of Interpol for Canada. The facilities of Interpol are available to all police departments in Canada and all international inquiries are funnelled through our Ottawa Headquarters.

CRIME INDEX SECTION

Our main Crime Index Section is situated at Ottawa and provides a national police service. The functions of this section are: to record intelligence on crimes and criminals and to make this information available to police departments; to identify perpetrators of unsolved crimes; and to publish reports on crimes, wanted persons, etc. Other police forces across Canada contribute information to our Crime Index Section and have the facilities of this service available to them.

In addition to the main index, six regional crime index sections are maintained across Canada. The regional index which serves New Brunswick and the other Atlantic Provinces is situated at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

A new unit, known as the National Police Service Information Center, has been organized at Ottawa to record data on stolen vehicles, stolen firearms, and certain other stolen property from across Canada. The N.P.S.I.C., through an automated system, provides at electronic speed, around-the-clock service to Canadian Law Enforcement agencies.

CRIME DETECTION LABORATORIES

Crime Detection Laboratories are maintained by our Force in Vancouver, British Columbia; Edmonton, Alberta; Regina, Saskatchewan; Ottawa, Ontario; and Sackville, New Brunswick. Our Crime Detection Laboratory at Sackville serves the Atlantic Region and is available to all police departments for these four provinces. Some of the available facilities which may be of interest include: firearm examination, document examination, chemical analysis, toxicology, ultraviolet spectrophotometry, hair and fibre examination, serology, examination of glass fractures and spectrographic analysis. Specialists from our other Crime Detection Laboratories who handle subjects not covered at Sackville, are available for assistance to the Sackville Laboratory. During the past year our Crime Detection Laboratory has continued to play an important part in a wide variety of police investigations.

SPECIAL SQUADS

Highway Patrol Units -

During the year 1968, the strength of the assigned Highway Patrol increased from 61 to 72 uniformed members. A Division Traffic Supervisor and a Clerk are located at Division Headquarters, and these members are responsible for maintaining pertinent statistical records and also a functional co-ordination with the eighteen strategically located Patrol Units throughout the Province. Members of these Units are assigned to Traffic Law Enforcement on a full-time basis and they supplement the Traffic Law Enforcement provided by Detachments.

Race Track Detail -

During 1968, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police continued to provide pari-mutuel supervision at the various harness racing tracks in the Province of New Brunswick on behalf of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Five race tracks operated this year and members of the Force were present during the presentation of every race card. These included Exhibition Park Raceway, Saint John; Fredericton Raceway, Fredericton; Woodstock Raceway, Woodstock; Brunswick Downs, Moncton; and Ocean Park Raceway, Barachois (Shediac). One hundred and seventy race cards out of a total of 197 approved race dates were run off at the indicated tracks between May and December - 24 more than last year. Total wagering at the five tracks

during the year 1968 amounted to $2,860,790, which is an increase of $684,350 over the 1967 figure.

As in past years, two separate details were necessary to ensure continuous and adequate supervision at the five tracks mentioned previously. One detail, responsible for supervision at Saint John, Fredericton, and Woodstock tracks consisted of two permanent members, including the member in charge. The Moncton detail was made up of two members, including the member in charge. The members in charge of these two details have three Departmental Auditors directly under their command. A number of spares were available during the season. The details collected $101,570.36 in Provincial Commission from these five tracks during the 1968 season. This was $28,806.24 over the 1967 receipts. These commissions were collected by cheque and forwarded to the Provincial Minister of Finance and Industry.

Migratory Birds Convention Act -

"An Act respecting a certain Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America for the protection of Migratory Birds in Canada and the United States."

This Act, while foremost a Federal statute, is also by virtue of its composition and purpose, additional Provincial Legislation. It is comparable in most respects to this Province's Game Laws, both from the standpoint of enforcement and administration. We have found that close liaison with the Provincial Department of Natural Resources is necessary, desirable, and of mutual benefit.

For the past several years this Force has maintained one bilingual member for the sole purpose of co-ordinating our enforcement of the Migratory Birds Convention Act in this Province. As such he establishes contacts with the Provincial Game Authorities, Canadian Wildlife Service and the Department of Northern Affairs. This member also stimulates relationships with other related organizations such as local gun clubs or Fish and Game Associations.

Over the past years, and including 1968, special training courses have been held at Division Headquarters, usually over a three-day period in the month of September. During the past year 16 members from various Detachments throughout this Province were given special instruction in respect to the enforcement of this Act.

The portion of the Province commonly known as the "Caraquet Coast" has been considered over past years a problem area. Due to its unique location, isolated and marshy, this particular area is an exceptionally popular one for migratory birds. The very nature of the district prevented normal enforcement programmes from being effective. We are most pleased to report, however, that due to persistent patrolling and new enforcement techniques, the area is slowly improving. We welcome the opportunity here to express our sincere gratitude to the Department of Natural Resources for their invaluable assistance in this phase of our work.

As in the past, a police aircraft was utilized in conjunction with other conventional enforcement methods. This enforcement aid has certain advantages, however, it is still necessary to retain the foot and boat patrols for obvious reasons. The police service dog has also been used to implement foot patrols to a limited degree. Public knowledge of the fact that our patrolling has been increased naturally tends to curb illicit hunting.

To the average citizen perhaps, the enforcement of the M.B.C. Act by the police consists of nothing more than arresting those persons caught illegally shooting or hunting migratory birds. While this may be true in part, there are certainly other involvements and the following paragraphs may serve to clarify that misconception.

During 1967/68 this Force was called upon to investigate complaints of "egging" on Machias Seal Island; "egging" simply means the gathering of eggs. Machias Seal Island is a designated Bird Sanctuary lying 30 miles southwest of Grand Manan Island.

The island in question is a favourite nesting ground for migratory birds and in particular a species known as "Artic tern". The eggs are laid during the month of May and early June. It was learned that around mid-June of each year it was common practice for people to arrive by boat on the island for a day of festivity. The fare would usually include freshly-caught lobsters and the delicious tern eggs. According to our information, this practice had been carried on for at least 100 years and people from various mainland centers attended.

By virtue of regulation 6, M.B.C. Act, it is an offence for any person to destroy, take, or molest nests or eggs of migratory birds, unless he has a permit authorizing him to do so. Our task in an effort to put

a halt to such illegal "egging" was not without its obstacles. Perhaps the most difficult was to overcome the misconception that the 100-year old custom was a lawful one. However, our enforcement officers went about the island repositioning "Bird Sanctuary" signs that had conveniently blown down. The only year-round residents of the island are three lighthouse keepers and their families. Although they no doubt dislike the prospects of losing their annual visitors, they agreed that the law could no longer tolerate "egging" practices and they spread the word.

We sincerely hope that as a result of our Machias Seal Island operation the sight of even greater flocks of migratory birds will remain commonplace. Our children will still be thrilled at the spectacle of wild geese and Artic tern heading for the Bird Sanctuaries.



Machias Seal Island

Liquor Squads -

Selected members in the larger centers of the province, namely, Saint John, Moncton, and Fredericton are employed exclusively on Liquor Control Act duties. They maintain a close liaison with representatives of Municipal Forces, but, by virtue of our contract, assume prime responsibility in dealing with the illegal trafficking of liquor by bootleggers. Elsewhere, the duties are performed by regular Detachment personnel with assistance from these selected members as required.

C.I.B. Detail -

Selected, experienced members, stationed at Fredericton, Moncton, and Saint John are employed on major investigations in the criminal field and in other phases of our operations when the need arises for a prolonged, concentrated, involved investigation. These members are available to any Detachment throughout the Province and are also available to your Department to undertake special investigations falling within the terms of our contract.

Auxiliary Force -

The strength of the Auxiliary Force is being kept constant at 225 members. These men are recruited on a local basis with particular emphasis on their character, interest, willingness to serve, and adaptability to be integrated quickly into an operational unit augmenting regular members in time of any emergency.

The In-Service Training Programme is progressing at a very good rate. Auxiliary Members receive instruction in traffic control, crowd control, first aid, general police duties, ground search and rescue.

These men are keen and receptive to the training on the whole, and it is through the program of drawing them into close relationship with our regular Detachment personnel where the fundamentals of police work are gleaned in a practical sense that we hope to maintain their desire to continue to serve their country in this capacity.

CRIME AND OFFENCES AGAINST PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The statistics shown hereunder in a comparative table relate to investigations undertaken by the Force during the period from January 1, 1958 to December 31, 1968, for which "J" Division is directly responsible.

Year	Motor Vehicle Act	Criminal Code
1958	10,850	5,063
1959	10,244	5,273
1960	12,968	5,894
1961	12,407	6,018
1962	13,809	5,351
1963	15,073	5,959
1964	17,816	4,938
1965	17,836	5,134
1966	22,185	10,402
1967	21,261	10,363
1968	27,333	10,373

The figure 10,373, as quoted, represents the actual number of offences investigated which were found to be legitimate. The actual number of complaints received originally as offences, which were investigated to varying degrees and assessed to be unfounded, would be somewhat higher.

The preceding table does not include:

(a) investigations conducted for other authorities; or

(b) statistics pertaining to any phase of preventive police work, or assistance cases generally.

January 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968

GROUP 1 CLASSIFICATION	Reported or Known to Police	Unfounded	Actual Number	OFFENCES CLEARED		PERSONS CHARGED			
				By Charge	Otherwise	Adults		Juveniles	
						M	F	M	F
Murder	2		2	2		2			
Attempted Murder	1		1	1			1		
Manslaughter	1		1	1		1			
Rape	20	16	4	4		10			
Other Sexual Offences	110	33	77	30	21	31			
Wounding	15	3	12	6	2	7			
Assaults(not indecent)	1081	117	964	379	499	387	27	3	4
Robbery	30	13	17	12	2	20			
Breaking & Entering	1722	167	1555	301	186	308	4	148	
Theft-Motor Vehicle	278	85	193	70	46	74	1	24	
Theft over $50	723	135	588	82	83	80	5	11	
Theft $50 & under	2140	225	1915	211	407	222	28	40	3
Have Stolen Goods	71	7	64	49	10	54	2	3	2
Frauds	251	35	216	66	62	32	6		2
Gaming & Betting	8	1	7		2				
Offensive Weapons	83	10	73	44	15	40	1	1	

January 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968

GROUP 1 CLASSIFICATION (continued)	Reported or Known to Police	Unfounded	Actual Number	OFFENCES CLEARED		PERSONS CHARGED			
				By Charge	Otherwise	Adults		Juveniles	
						M	F	M	F
Other Criminal Code (except Traffic and Arson)	3586	409	3177	663	879	739	25	64	3
Criminal Negligence Causing Death	8		8	6		5			
Criminal Negligence Causing Bodily Harm	3		3	3		3			
Criminal Negligence Operating Motor Vehicle	1		1	1		1			
Fail to Stop or Remain at Scene of Accident	144	22	122	64	7	69	1		
Dangerous Driving	90	7	83	76		75			
Driving While Intoxicated	23		23	22		22			
Driving While Impaired	1100		1100	1074	3	1064	15		
Driving While Disqualified	167		167	163	2	163			

There were 308 juveniles charged with Criminal Code Offences; 294 of these were males and 14 were females.

Murders -

Two homicidal offences of prime concern to this Force were investigated, as well as one of assistance to the McAdam Town Police. One charge of Attempted Murder was reduced to Assault Causing Bodily Harm, for which a conviction was registered. In addition, sixteen murder investigations were carried out as assistance to other provinces. Circumstances of the three offences are briefly described hereunder.

The first occurred at Westfield, N. B., on May 19, 1968, when Duncan MacDonald, Jr. fatally shot his brother as an aftermath of an argument at the MacDonald home. Although formally charged with Non-Capital Murder on September 24, 1968, MacDonald was found unfit to stand trial and was subsequently committed to the Provincial Hospital, Saint John, N. B., on a Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.

In the second offence, which occurred at Storeytown, N. B. on September 9, 1968, Andrew Christopher Currie was charged with Non-Capital Murder in the death of Mrs. Margaret Storey. On his last court appearance on October 30, 1968, Currie was found unfit to stand trial and was subsequently committed to the Provincial Hospital, Saint John, N. B. on a Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.

Another offence of interest, although in an assistance capacity to the McAdam Town Police, occurred at McAdam, N. B. on August 18, 1968 at the home of Camille Theriault when Leonard Theriault was fatally shot by the blast from a .12 gauge shotgun in the hands of his brother, Camille. The brothers had been drinking and when the deceased, after considerable quarrelling while playing cards, attempted to leave he was restrained and subsequently shot. The trial was completed on October 16, 1968 and the following verdict was rendered on October 24, 1968 - "Not Guilty of Non-Capital Murder - Guilty of Manslaughter". On the same date Camille Theriault was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Federal Penitentiary at Dorchester, N. B.

Manslaughter -

There were no investigations carried out under this category during the year 1968.

Criminal Negligence (Sections 192 and 193) -

Criminal Negligence Sections 192 and 193 are primarily serious violations of the Criminal Code. It

is natural that they are embodied next to homicide and other such offences. To the laity of our population, it can be reasonably assumed that special significance is attached to charges of "criminal negligence" as they feel that a person who has been indicted for such an offence faces very serious Court action. Keeping these facts in mind, it is evident that the investigator must be aware of his responsibility in gathering and presenting evidence to support an appropriate charge.

Highway fatalities often warrant charges of criminal negligence causing death, under Section 192, or bodily injury under Section 193. Other offences such as child neglect, abuse, or hunting accidents may also fall in this category.

In the past year, five prosecutions were entered as the result of hunting accidents, two charges were prosecuted under Section 192 of the Code and three under Section 37A of the Game Act. Difficulties were experienced in the prosecution of the two criminal code offences, however, successful prosecutions were conducted in relation to the offence under Section 37A of the Game Act.

During the past year this Force prosecuted ten cases under Section 192 or 193 of the Code. Eight prosecutions were the result of motor vehicle accidents and two the result of hunting accidents.

Once again I am pleased to report that no child abuse or neglect offences were brought to our attention.

Offences Arising from the Operation of Motor Vehicles -

Criminal Negligence, Failing to Remain at the Scene of an Accident, Careless Driving, Dangerous Driving, Driving while Impaired, Driving while Intoxicated, Driving while Driving Privileges have been Suspended are offences under the provisions of the Criminal Code. These offences often result in loss of life or serious injury on our highways.

Due to the increasing number of drivers and vehicles, there has been an upward trend in all the categories of offences mentioned. During the year 1967, 895 drivers were arrested and charged for impaired driving. In 1968, this number increased to 1,117. Our personnel are aware of the serious situation existing in this Province in regard to drinking drivers and their keen interest

in the problem has been shown by the number of prosecutions entered. The Breathalyzer has been used more and more as corroborative evidence, resulting in more convictions.

In 1968, suspended driving offences have increased slightly in proportion to the number of active drivers. The total number of reported cases under Section 225(3) was 174 in 1967, while 1968 produced 167 cases - a slight decrease. Offences under Section 304A of the Motor Vehicle Act for the year 1967 totalled 279, and in 1968 there was a slight increase for a total of 316.

Assaults -

Of the assaults reported and investigated during the year, there appears to be no marked change over the previous year. Common Assault, Assault Causing Bodily Harm, and Assaults on Peace Officers are included in this category. As a general rule, Common Assaults stem from domestic difficulties with court action being initiated in the early stages and later abandoned when the parties involved reconcile their differences. The past year has shown a greater number of court actions followed to a successful conclusion.

Assaults upon our members and other peace officers during the past year were quite common, however, none were particularly vicious.

Offences Against the Rights of Property -

Offences within this category are Break, Enter and Theft, Theft, Possession of Stolen Property, False Pretences, and Forgery. All categories remain proportionally unchanged from the previous year.

Breaks into service stations, stores, summer cottages, private dwellings and other business premises were experienced. From investigations conducted it is apparent that there is no set pattern of operation and no amount of organized crime exists. Travelling criminals have continued to constitute a large percentage of our offenders, a prime factor in this situation being our geographical location in relation to other Maritime Provinces. Also, as our main traffic arteries circumvent the Province, business establishments along these routes have been the main targets.

Of the more serious offences committed by the travelling criminal, safe attacks continue to be of prime importance. Most of these attacks have been perpetrated on small businesses in isolated areas. In most cases the safes are small and are opened on the premises or carried away. The two favourite methods used by this type of criminal continue to be the pound and pry, and the peel methods. As yet, there have been very few instances where explosives have been used.

Thefts of automobiles have shown a 9% decrease during the year and successful investigations have remained at a high level. Of the vehicles stolen in 1968, only two remain outstanding and of all the vehicles stolen in the past three years, including 1968, only seven remain outstanding.

Offences in this category have, to a large measure, been perpetrated by violations of civil agreements between rent-a-car agencies and their clients; young people joyriding; and transients taking a vehicle and driving it until it runs out of gas and abandoning it, undamaged, at the side of the highway.

No known organized car-theft rings were operating in New Brunswick during 1968. The successful prosecutions of auto-theft rings in 1967 in this Province were beyond a doubt a contributing factor.

As in previous years, the incidence of escapes from penal and corrective institutions remains high with 55 incidents of escape being recorded and in some cases as many as six prisoners out on the one escape effort. It can readily be seen that a tremendous extra workload is unnecessarily created. Again I would petition you to encourage stricter security measures and to have all prisoners, regardless of length of sentence, guarded with maximum diligence.

Our records reflect that escapees all too frequently become involved in more serious crimes while effecting their escapes. Crimes committed by escaping prisoners include theft, theft of auto, violence, illegal entries into dwellings and business premises. These are unnecessary offences which cause many manhours to be expended and, worst of all, compound the criminal record of the escapee, making it even more difficult to rehabilitate him.

Robbery offences showed a slight decline this past year with prosecutions on the increase. Several complicated investigations resulted in challenging and difficult enquiries.

The incidence of false pretences and forgery offences decreased during the year. Our field personnel are in constant contact with business houses of their areas, keeping them informed of present schemes employed by criminal elements. In addition to the ordinary offences under this category, shortchange artists continue to visit this Province, their basic tools, of course, being fast talk and a reluctance on the part of younger sales staff to question or argue with a customer. Continued contact with merchants and their staffs have helped prevent many such offences.

Sexual Offences -

Twenty cases of alleged rape were reported and investigated. Four convictions for the offence of rape were recorded, the remaining were unfounded or were processed for a lesser offence.

Other offences coming under this category include Indecent Assault on a Female, Indecent Acts, Incest, Gross Indecency, Buggery, and Illegal Sexual Intercourse. No unusual cases of interest or peculiarity were processed.

Offences Relating to Currency -

Cases reported in this category involve, for the most part, the detection of isolated counterfeit $10 and $20 bills by business establishments and chartered banks. However, in addition to counterfeit bank notes, counterfeit Canadian Pacific Express Travellers Cheques and Royal Bank of Canada Travellers Cheques were put into circulation. Also during the year counterfeit United States $20 bank notes were passed in the Province.

Our investigators were successful in apprehending several distributors prior to their releasing any amount of these bogus bills on the market. Several persons were apprehended and received penalties varying from suspended sentences to two-year gaol terms.

By continued good liaison between Provinces, United States authorities, and local police forces, many offences are averted and in some instances the actual

printers have been apprehended. To date, printing of counterfeit money has not commenced in this Province and all counterfeit currency uncovered to date has originated in some other area.

Arson -

The year 1968 was one in which numerous fires of undetermined origin took their toll in loss of property. All such fires are not necessarily the work of arsonists. In some fires the structure is totally destroyed and with it, all evidence. Even in partially destroyed buildings, some arsonists succeed in camouflaging their work by starting the fires in areas where fires of accidental origin cannot be ruled out, and by so doing, create a reasonable doubt.

Of the convictions recorded for arson in the past year, half were committed by adults and the remainder by juveniles. The juvenile offenders, for the most part, set fires as a means of revenge or in an effort to strike back at parents and others who deprived them of a privilege. Adults who purposely destroy property usually do so for revenge or personal gain by defrauding insurance companies. Some fires are set by mentally deranged persons.

The offence of arson remains one of the most difficult Criminal Code offences under which to obtain a conviction. There appears to be several reasons for this. A great many people secretly resent paying insurance and consequently if an insurance company is involved, the general feeling is "let them pay". There also appears to be reluctance on the part of the general public to expose an arsonist. This attitude makes it extremely difficult to obtain evidence at a fire scene. Even the most reliable persons hesitate to expose those responsible for incendiary fires. Possibly another reason for their reluctance is that they fear reprisal.

Our courts generally take a very sympathetic view of those who plead guilty to arson. In the past year of all the convictions recorded, 90% of the offenders received suspended sentences. One subject received a two-year penitentiary term, but only after he was convicted of three arsons in an eight-month period. This particular investigation will be further elaborated on in succeeding paragraphs. Juries in judge and jury trials are reluctant to condemn an arsonist and seldom return a guilty verdict.

This phase of police work is causing considerable concern. Concentrated efforts are being made to have our field personnel inform the public that their indifference to this situation is both dangerous and expensive. The Fire Marshal's Office is aware of this apathy and is continually prodding all persons associated with fire claims and investigations in an effort to rectify the situation.

At 3:35 a.m. of May 18, 1968, a call was received by the Dieppe Fire Department that a home at Melanson Settlement was on fire. Once at the scene they observed that two houses, three sheds and one barn were burning simultaneously and the origin of the fires appeared most suspicious. The owner of the property had been asleep in a second-floor bedroom when he was awakened by the fire - he managed to escape without injury. All the buildings except the barn were completely destroyed. The Dieppe Town Police had made a patrol to the fire scene with their Fire Department and the assistance of our Force was requested.

A nephew of the property owner appeared extremely excited and after observing his actions he was considered a prime suspect, however, he maintained his innocence. At first the nephew attempted to cast suspicion towards his uncle, the owner of the property, but later retracted these statements. Our investigation revealed that the fire loss to the property was total and no insurance was carried, for this reason, the owner was not considered a suspect.

Continued investigation over the next three months persisted to focus on the nephew being responsible for these fires, however, sufficient evidence was lacking to support court action.

At 5:20 a.m., July 23, 1968, a call was received by our Moncton office that the woods on the Melanson Settlement Road were on fire and the party thought responsible was observed leaving the scene. The area was searched and the nephew was taken into custody. After questioning, he admitted setting this fire, and the fire to his uncle's property on May 18, 1968. He was charged with arson and taken before the court and entered guilty pleas to both offences. The court ordered a 30-day observation period at the Provincial Hospital, Saint John, and at the end of this period he was found fit to stand trial. It may be noted that on the night of the first

offence he had been drinking, however, on the morning of the second offence he was apprehended within one-half hour and definitely had not been drinking. After hearing the evidence, a suspended sentence was handed down by the Court covering these two fires.

At 10:30 a.m. on November 25, 1968, another fire occurred at Melanson Settlement and an unoccupied house was destroyed by fire. Subsequent enquiries revealed that the same person who had been responsible for the fires in May and July was also responsible for this fire. Subject was arrested and taken before the court and after electing trial by Magistrate was convicted and given a two-year penitentiary term at Dorchester.

Conspiracy -

During the past year no conspiracy offences occurred in New Brunswick. Some near conspiracy acts were committed, however, these offences were investigated as false pretence offences, frauds, and forgeries.

Habitual Criminals -

There was no action taken against any person during the year which would be dealt with under the provisions of Section 660 of the Criminal Code.

N.C.I.U.

Intelligence gathering and investigation by the National Crime Intelligence Unit in this province during the past year have been closely allied to, and in most cases directly involved in, the investigation of firms and individuals employed in the promotion and sale of securities within and outside the province.

There are definite indications that certain firms, with head offices in Central Canada, look upon the Atlantic Provinces as virgin territory for exploitation through stock promotional organizations commonly known as "bucket shops".

Intelligence gathering along these lines has recently led to the investigation and suspension of two such firms, one in Moncton and the other in Saint John, N. B.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL LAWS

Shown hereunder are the total offences investigated under the Provincial Statutes and Municipal Acts during the period January 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968, in comparison with 1967 totals.

	1967	1968
Motor Vehicle Act	21,261	27,333
All Other Provincial Statutes	6,568	6,990
Municipal By-Laws (except traffic)	95	87

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT AND HIGHWAY CONDITIONS

The strength of the Highway Patrol was increased from 61 to 72 men during 1968. These men operated 37 transports from 18 strategically located traffic units. In addition to the total field manpower, the Division Traffic Supervisor and one Clerk are included in Division Headquarters strength.

During the year 1968, members on Highway Patrol logged 2,049,461 miles and were on duty for a total of 159,009 hours. Of the total "on duty" hours, 113,152 were spent on patrol, which includes hours spent on radar operations, unmarked car patrols, and accident investigations. The remaining hours were spent on various other duties of our Traffic Law Enforcement Program, i.e., court appearances, other traffic duties and safety education, to mention a few.

As in the past, members continued in 1968 to give support to the Safety Education Program. Safety films and lectures were presented by our members to 452 schools, organizations, and adult groups in an attempt to make the public mindful of the need for the utmost care when using our streets and highways. A total of 498 Parental Form Letters were issued to the parents of children who were noted violating sections of the Motor Vehicle Act insofar as it relates to pedestrians. Both of these functions show a substantial increase over the previous year.

Following are comparative statistics relating to duties performed on the highways during the past three years.

	1966	1967	1968
Cases Handled (M.V.Act)	22,185	21,261	27,333
Voluntary Penalties	16,766	15,721	21,781
Traffic Cases	27,271	24,966	28,661
Written Warnings	10,681	8,061	8,058
Fatal M.V. Accidents	179	171	161
Persons Killed	197	202	205
Non-Fatal Accidents	5,243	5,576	5,311

You will notice a substantial increase in all phases of Traffic Law Enforcement in 1968 as compared with 1967. This is partially due to the conscientious manner in which members employed on full time Traffic Law Enforcement have carried out their duties and can also be attributed to our increased use of unmarked cars. The fact that these members were not required to spend as much time on emergency duties, other than traffic, as in the previous year, also contributed to this success. The use of unmarked cars will be dealt with at greater length elsewhere in this report.

You will also note a reduction in Motor Vehicle Accidents in all categories. We feel that this can be directly attributed to our increased enforcement as well as to the efforts of other Government Departments who are working toward the same end.

As noted above, fatal motor vehicle accidents have decreased for the second successive year, although the number of persons killed continues to rise. This is accounted for by a number of multiple fatal accidents during the past year. The Pedestrian Fatality Category is still a major problem with 56 pedestrians being killed. Of the number of pedestrians killed, 26 were under 16 years of age, and herein lies the reason for our increasing interest in Safety Education with emphasis being placed on children in the primary grades. It is also hoped that through our efforts we can make adults more aware of the alarming situation and the need for parental control.

A total of 205,314 motor vehicles were registered in the Province as of the end of December 1968, which is an increase of 6.6% or 13,510 over 1967, however, this is not a final figure. The New Brunswick Tourist Bureau reports that 834,000 tourist vehicles entered the province in 1968 compared to 769,500 during 1967, an increase of 15%.

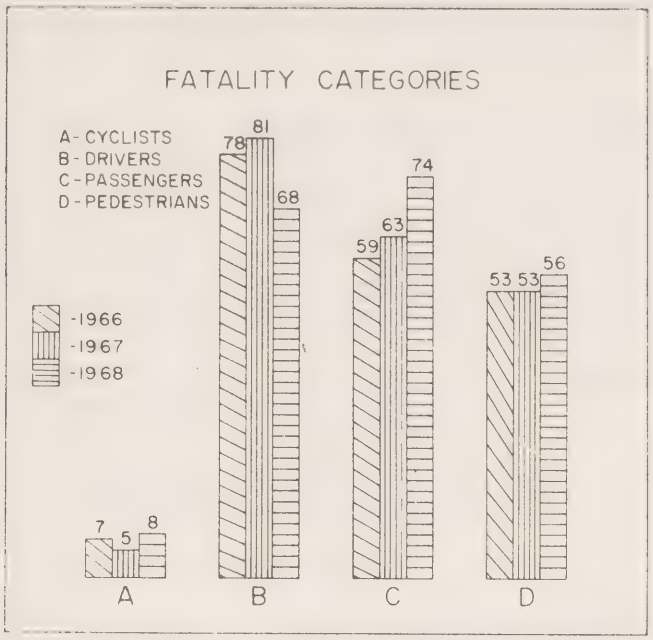
The increase in tourist traffic added considerably to the vehicular flow during the tourist season and yet the total accident rate showed a sharp decrease as compared to 1967.

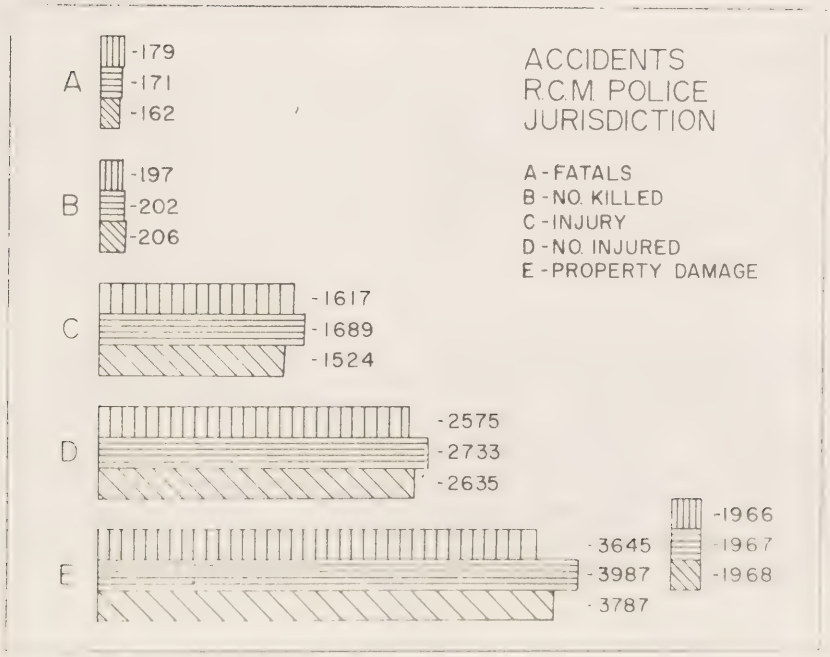
It will be noted that there was a sharp decrease in the total number of accidents during 1968 and also a decrease in each of the three categories, namely, fatal, personal injury, and property damage accidents. Considering the increase in the number of vehicles registered, along with the increased tourist traffic, the overall picture is extremely favourable.

Our "unmarked car" patrols were again stepped up during 1968 and produced very favourable results. Members spent 21,904 hours on "unmarked car" patrols which resulted in 5,405 prosecutions, or a prosecution every 4.1 hours on patrol.



The following graphs present a picture of the accident problems upon our highways:





A Traffic Patrolman Training Course was again conducted in 1968 with twenty members of this Division attending. These members attained an average mark of 75.8%. This course enables members to be better equipped to be employed on Highway Traffic Duties and it is from these members that replacements and additions to our patrols are selected.

In addition, a Radar Speedmeter Training Course was held in which eight of our members were qualified to augment our field strength of radar operators. Also, one member from the Bathurst City Police, one from the Fredericton City Police, and one from the Newcastle Town Police attended. All participants were successful in their written examinations and practical demonstrations.

Records reveal that the major contributory causes of our motor vehicle accidents are:

(1) Inattention and carelessness (motorist and pedestrian);

(2) Excessive speed;

(3) Failure to yield right-of-way;

(4) Mechanical defects.

It is interesting to note that faulty brakes were again the major mechanical defect.

The statistics quoted in this submission deal only with areas of the province under R.C.M.P. jurisdiction. Our Traffic Law Enforcement Program not only requires co-operation between Police Forces and the Provincial Government, but also the co-operation of the general public to achieve any degree of success in an attempt to improve the present accident rate and to guarantee safer travel for all on our highways.

Our Force has continued to expand the breath-alyzer program since its formation in 1965, and 1968 was no exception. It was indeed a busy year for our breath-alyzer operators as our statistics verify. A total of 629 tests were completed and 109 refusals to take the test were registered. This is in comparison to 440 tests and 35 refusals for 1967. Of the total tested (629), 12.7% were as a result of motor vehicle accidents.

Breathalyzer Statistics - 1968

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
TESTS CONDUCTED													
Bathurst	2	3	3	9	4	15	3	8	8	6	2	3	66
Campbellton	9	10	12	16	8	8	8	17	8	2	4	12	114
Edmundston	1	2	3	5	2	6	1	3	3	6	2	-	34
Fredericton	4	4	12	19	16	12	7	16	12	20	13	11	146
Moncton	5	4	7	11	6	9	13	5	12	7	5	17	101
Newcastle	2	3	8	9	7	8	5	10	12	5	4	8	81
Perth-Andover										1	3	5	9
Sackville										1	2	3	6
Saint John	2	12	5	8	7	8	5	3	7	2	3	3	65
Sussex													-
Tracadie											3	4	7
TOTALS	25	38	50	77	50	66	42	62	62	50	41	66	629
REFUSALS REGISTERED													
Bathurst			1			3		1					5
Campbellton	2	1		2	3	1	2	1	2		1	1	16
Edmundston				1				2				1	4
Fredericton	1	6	2	5	5	4		6	8	9	2	5	53
Moncton	1	2	2	1		2	2		1	3		1	15
Newcastle	2	1			1				2		2	1	9
Perth-Andover										1			1
Sackville												1	1
Saint John				1	1				1		1		4
Sussex										1			1
Tracadie													-
TOTALS	6	10	5	10	10	10	4	10	14	14	6	10	109

It may be noted from the following that only 2.22% of those tested were found to be under 0.10% blood alcohol. This chart also shows a breakdown of blood alcohol levels for those tested during 1968.

No. of Tests	Percentage of Total Tested	Blood Alcohol Level
14	2.22%	Under 0.10%
168	26.70%	0.10% to 0.15%
242	38.47%	0.16% to 0.20%
191	30.36%	0.21% to 0.30%
14	2.22%	Over 0.30%

Breath testing has become a very important aid, both to the Police in enforcement, and to the courts in assessing evidence as to impairment. Some of the 629 cases are still before the courts, however, as of January 31, 1969, 564 cases were successfully completed with the accused either entering a plea of guilty or being found guilty by the courts. Thirteen cases have been dismissed for various reasons which had no adverse reflection on breathalyzer evidence.

A breathalyzer training course was held at Moncton, N. B. during the period September 9 - 20, 1968 for personnel from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. We had nine successful candidates and breathalyzer units were put into operation at Perth, Sussex, Sackville, and Tracadie. We now have a total of 11 breathalyzer units at strategic points throughout the Province.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

The enforcement of the Liquor Control Act within the Province of New Brunswick is primarily the responsibility of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This responsibility also includes areas with their own police forces, however, the general enforcement of the Act involving such cases as public intoxication, illegal possession, etc., still rests with these municipal forces. Cases of a more serious nature coming within the jurisdictional confines of other police forces are generally investigated by members of our Force. Under such circumstances, it has been our policy to maintain a suitable liaison with the Department concerned.

The enforcement of the Liquor Control Act and regulations in respect to licensed premises rests with Provincial Inspectors employed directly by the New Brunswick Liquor Control Commission. Cases of disorderly conduct and drunkenness would, of course, come under the jurisdiction of the police department in whose area the premises concerned are located.

One of our prime functions concerning the enforcement of this Act has been the curtailment of the illegal trafficking of liquor. In this area, the following statistics for the year 1968 are submitted in comparison to the year 1967.

Offences Concerning Illegal Sale and Keeping for Sale

	1967	1968
Prosecutions	131	140
Convictions	120	118
Cases Pending	4	7
Dismissed, Withdrawn, Or Otherwise Concluded	7	14

In promoting our efforts in this regard, a total of 41 persons known to be involved in the illegal sale of liquor had their liquor privileges suspended by way of Restriction Orders. The statistics for prosecution of offences involving restricted persons are as follows:

Prosecutions	24	21
Convictions	19	18
Cases Pending	1	3
Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Otherwise Concluded	4	11

The following figures indicate the cases involving offences of liquor not purchased from the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board:

	1968
Prosecutions	50
Convictions	50
Cases Pending	-
Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Otherwise Concluded	-

All other Liquor Control Act offences cleared by this Force, and including intoxication, illegal possession and consuming are as follows:

	1968
Prosecutions	6152
Convictions	6081
Cases Pending	68
Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Otherwise Concluded	150

Persons coming to our attention who are found to be abusing their liquor privileges through excessive drinking, thereby endangering their health and general well-being of their families resulted in 30 of these individuals being made the subject of Interdiction Orders.

To assist us in the curtailment of the illegal trafficking of liquor, 106 Orders of Prohibited Premises were made.

The liquor situation at present appears to be normal, and no serious problems concerning this aspect of our enforcement program can be foreseen in the immediate future.

OTHER PROVINCIAL STATUTES

During the year 1968, considerable attention was again focused on the enforcement of the Salvage Dealers Licensing Act. In enforcing this Act, periodic checks are made of all salvage yards located throughout the province.

Our main duty in respect to the Gasoline Motive Fuel Tax Act remains centered on checking suspect vehicles operating illegally on the highways while using "tax exempt" gasoline, although Motor Vehicle Inspectors are essentially responsible for the enforcement of the Act and dealing with the wholesale and retail trade of gasoline and other motive fuels.

The role of our Force in respect to the enforcement of the Provincial Game Act is limited mainly to instances where assistance is requested by Forest Rangers in dealing with serious or suspected breaches of the Act. Cases encountered by our members on patrol are completely dealt with by our Force.

MUNICIPAL POLICING

There was no appreciable change in the policing carried out in this respect. The predominant offences encountered were those of parking violations.

NONCRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, etc.

In addition to violations of the statutes which are the responsibility of the R. C. M. Police to investigate, or for which assistance is rendered to other law enforcement agencies, our duties also consist of cases that are of a noncriminal nature. The majority of cases coming within this classification include:

(1) Strikes and Demonstrations;
(2) Assistance to Public - Noncriminal Matters;
(3) Missing Persons;
(4) Lost and Found Property;
(5) Mentally Disturbed and Deranged Persons;
(6) Weapon Permits;
(7) Firearm Registration;
(8) Noncriminal Investigations for Foreign Authorities;
(9) Instruction on Law Enforcement to other Police Forces;
(10) Security of Visiting VIP's;
(11) Highway Safety Education;
(12) Investigations for Provincial Authorities Concerning Applications for Dance Hall Licenses and Licenses to Operate Stock Car Tracks.

Another area in which our Force was very much involved concerned requests for assistance in locating persons travelling throughout the Province. In most instances the purpose of these requests was to have relatives informed of some urgent domestic matter. Similarly, a large number of requests were received for assistance in locating and returning juveniles who had left home against the wishes of their parents.

During the past year the assistance of our Force was provided freely to other police forces, both in the investigational field and in apprehending wanted persons.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS

During 1968 a total of 225 deaths, not including highway fatalities were investigated by this Force in this Province. This represents an increase of twenty deaths over the previous year and a breakdown is as follows:

Classification	1967	1968
Natural Causes	92	102
Asphyxia	7	12
Fire	18	8
Hunting	2	5
Aeroplane Crash	4	-
Gunshot	7	7
Industrial	15	22
Electrocution	3	1
Drowning	23	35
Train	6	5
Exposure	2	7
Suicide	26	21

REVENUE COLLECTED FOR THE PROVINCE

Revenue collected on behalf of the province is confined to Voluntary Penalties imposed under the Motor Vehicle Act, with the exception of the amount covered as Provincial Commissions under Race Track Detail activities. Funds collected are deposited and transmitted to the Provincial Minister of Finance and Industry by bank transfers bimonthly. The sum collected for the year 1968 amounted to $273,785.08, which is a substantial increase over 1967.

ADMINISTRATION

The total strength of the Division, including officers, is 420. Officers stationed in "J" Division during 1968 were: Chief Superintendent G. H. Ashley, Commanding Officer "J" Division; Superintendent W. G. Hurlow, Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch; Inspector G. J. Douglas, Division Duty Officer; Inspector J. P. J. P. Drapeau, Officer Commanding Moncton Sub-Division; Inspector R. E. Goodyear, Officer Commanding Fredericton Sub-Division; and Sub-Inspector J. L. P. Mantha, Division Personnel Officer.

Changes in Commissioned Personnel

During 1968, Inspector M. S. X. Theriault, Division Personnel Officer was transferred to "C" Division, Montreal, and his position filled by Sub-Inspector J. L. P. Mantha, who was newly commissioned.

Presentation of Awards

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal is presented to regular members who have completed twenty years' service and otherwise qualify for this award. During 1968 eight Long Service Medals were presented on appropriate occasions.

TRAINING PROGRAM

Our Force has undertaken a stepped-up program of In-Service and specialized training activities to provide general duty constables and specialized personnel of higher rank an opportunity to improve their skills and working performance. A Training N.C.O. has been assigned to this Province and is responsible for organizing and supervising training programs.

In essence, the overall program is designed to provide Detachment personnel with need-to-know instruction at regular intervals during their service. This process commences during a recruit's first six months of Detachment service, at which time he receives maximum supervision under controlled conditions. In-Service courses are of two weeks duration and geared to three levels of service. Group I includes men with 1½ to 3 years of service, Group II have 4 to 6 years service and Group III have 7 to 9 years service. In 1968, two courses were offered to Group I constables and one each to Groups II and III. Twelve "J" Division members attended each course.

The third major step in the training process is to provide supervisory training for first-line supervisors, which is synonymous with the rank of Corporal and the position of N.C.O. in charge of a Detachment. One such course was offered in 1968.

The following is a list of other specialized training which was given to selected personnel required to perform specialized duties:

Identification Course	- 11 members
Migratory Birds Convention Act Course	- 16 members
Communications Training	- 4 members
Police Service Dog Training	- 5 members
Breathalyzer Course	- 10 members
C.I.B. Course	- 8 members
Radar Course	- 8 members
Traffic Training	- 20 members
F.S.S. Training	- 2 members
University Training	- 3 members
S.I.T. Course	- 19 members
P.S. Course	- 12 members

RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLASSIFICATIONS

The Annual Rifle and Revolver Classifications were held in "J" Division in 1968 with 250 members participating in the Rifle Classification and 285 members taking part in the Revolver Course.

RECRUITS ENGAGED IN THE PROVINCE

Forty-one residents of New Brunswick were engaged as recruits during 1968 and posted to Training Divisions.

YOUTH PROGRAM

The resurgence of youth as observed throughout the world today, particularly on college campuses, is common. Such displays present real problems to those who are immediately concerned. Loss of life, injury, and property damage are directly visible. Just as important perhaps is the invisible demoralization and frustrations that ultimately result.

Unfortunately, it is suspected that the majority of the young people are being influenced by rebel factions. Their only impression of the Police, gained as a result of some riot, is that of steel-helmeted adversaries.

This situation dictates a growing need for all Police organizations to establish relations with schools or other institutions where young people can be contacted. It is our obligation to improve their image of a Policeman while they are still in formative years.

Members of "J" Division have not shirked their responsibility toward youth programmes. Although due to our commitments, no definite policy is followed, community work is always encouraged. At the present time within this Province members of this Force are participating in various recreational projects. The idea of "Democracy" rather than "Bureaucracy" in police activities appears preferable.

BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION

During the past year build-for-lease quarters were occupied at Shediac and Tracadie. A picture of a typical build-for-lease unit follows.



DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

The government and people of New Brunswick were graciously honoured by the visits of several distinguished personalities during the year 1968. It is perhaps remarkable that certain of these came from distant lands,

notably, Africa and Israel. As in the past, security arrangements by this Force, local police departments and other concerned agencies provided adequate and necessary precautionary measures in each instance. We are most pleased that no unfavourable incidents occurred.

The Governor General of Canada, His Excellency The Right Honourable Roland Michener arrived in the Province on June 17, 1968 for a three-day fishing excursion at the Rapid Water Salmon Fishing Club, Boiestown, N. B.

Their Excellencies, The Right Honourable Roland Michener and Mrs. Michener commenced their official tour of the Province at Fredericton on September 23, 1968, where they attended various functions, including a civic reception wherein local dignitaries were presented and the general public were greeted. Various points of interest were visited, including the Mactaquac Power Project, Lord Beaverbrook Art Gallery, Base Gagetown, and the University of New Brunswick.



Their Excellencies briefly visited the Saint John area and from there went to other parts of the Atlantic Region, returning to Moncton on October 5, 1968. While at Moncton a civic reception was held and points of interest visited included the University of Moncton.

Another distinguished personage, His Excellency Arieh Eshel, The Ambassador from Israel, arrived in Fredericton on June 9, 1968 to visit with local dignitaries and Provincial Government officials. Local points of interest were visited prior to the Ambassador's departure for Saint John and thence on to Nova Scotia.

The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Africa, Chief Leabua Jonathan, arrived in Fredericton on October 22, 1968 to meet with officials of the New Brunswick Legislature and be received by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier of New Brunswick. Local points of interest were visited, including Mactaquac and the Capital Co-operative Plant. Chief Jonathan's party on this occasion consisted of his wife, Mrs. Jonathan; His Excellency A. S. Mohale, High Commissioner for Lesotho to Canada, and Mrs. Mohale; the Minister of Finance; the Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the First Secretary, High Commission of Lesotho.

CO-OPERATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The original structure of the Force since its organization in 1873 has undergone many changes and its manpower has multiplied manyfold. Members are proud of the Force's tradition and take pride in the role that it has played in the growth of our nation over the past century. To remain vital and effective in the present day environment means adaption to current needs and situations and in this the Force is striving to keep pace.

The Force has taken great strides forward in establishing a better coast-to-coast communications network, and facilities are being broadened to gather and disseminate information on a national level on organized crime. It naturally follows that "J" Division stands to benefit from the Force's progress in these and other areas and we become an integral part of a national police information center.

The daily routine brings our "J" Division Headquarters staff in frequent contact with many Departments of the Provincial Government. The day-to-day working relationship existing and the co-operation received from

departmental heads is acknowledged and appreciated. In the field of law enforcement, problems arise that must be discussed and resolved through a free exchange of information with those responsible for the administration of the various Provincial Statutes. Liaison is well established at this level. The interchange of information with other municipal forces in the Province is a policy encouraged on a continuing basis and it is vitally important that these channels of information remain open.

The news media, press, radio, TV, are quick to respond when their facilities are needed. Humanitarian requests such as locating lost or missing persons, notification of serious illness, injury or death are referred to this media for distribution and it is a service which is both an accommodation to the Force and to the public at large.

In the final analysis it is the people of New Brunswick who lend the greatest support to our efforts in the preservation of law and order. Personnel of the Division deal with countless citizens in the course of a year under varying circumstances and our continuing aim is fair play and equitable treatment for all. The Force has commitments in New Brunswick, Federally, Provincially, as well as in a number of Municipalities. The task of giving adequate attention to each sphere of responsibility is a challenge which requires foresight and dedication to duty by all our members who must enforce the law. Hopefully, as in the past, we can continue to maintain an acceptable standard of enforcement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. Ashley, C/Supt.,
Commanding "J" Division

APPENDIX "A"

ORGANIZATION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1968

	Chief Supt.	Superintendent	Inspectors	S/Inspector	Sgt. Major	Staff Sgts.	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl. Cst. & C/M	Civ. Employees & Public Servants	Marine Csts.	Civ. Employee Pd By Municipality	TOTALS
"J" DIV HQ, F'TON, N.B.	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	14	10	6	31			77
F'TON S/D HQ & SEC NCO			1			2		1			1			5
F'ton S/D Dog Section								1						1
F'ton S/D Highway Patrol							1	1	9					11
Chipman Detachment								1	1					2
Doaktown Detachment								1	1					2
Doaktown Highway Patrol									2					2
Edmundston Det.& Sec NCO							1	1	5		1			8
Edmundston Highway Patrol								1	2					3
Florenceville								1	4					5
Florenceville H.P.									2					2
Fredericton Detachment						1	2	1	16		1			21
Gagetown Detachment								1	1					2
Grand Falls Detachment								1	3					4
Grand Falls H.P.									2					2
Grand Harbour Detachment								1	1					2
Hampton Detachment								1	1					2
Hampton Highway Patrol									2					2
Minto Detachment								1	3					4
McAdam Detachment								1	1					2
Nashwaaksis Mun. Det.								1	4					5
Oromocto Town Det.							1	2	8					11
Perth-Andover Detachment								1	3	1				5
Plaster Rock Detachment								1	1					2
Saint John Detachment						1	1	3	13		4			22
Saint John H.P.							1		6					7
St. Andrews Town Det.								1	1					2
St. George Detachment								1	3					4
St. Leonard Detachment								1	1					2
St. Quentin Detachment								1	2					3
St. Stephen Detachment								1	2					3
St. Stephen H.P.								1	1					2
Sussex Detachment								1	3					4
Sussex Highway Patrol								1	2					3
Sussex Town Detachment								1	3					4
Woodstock Detachment								1	3					4
Woodstock Highway Patrol								1	3					4
ATTACHED - Marine Unit							1	1				2		4
TOTALS	1	1	2	1	1	8	15	49	125	7	38	2		250

APPENDIX "A"

ORGANIZATION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1968

	Chief Supt.	Superintendent	Inspectors	S/Inspector	Sgt. Major	Staff Sgts.	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl. Cst. & C/M	Civ. Employees & Public Servants	Marine Csts.	Civ. Employees Pd by Municipality	TOTALS
TOTALS CARRIED FORWARD	1	1	2	1	1	8	15	49	125	7	38	2		250
M'TON S/D HQ & SEC NCO			1			2	1	5	6	2	8			25
Moncton S/D Dog Sec									1					1
Moncton S/D H.P.							1	1	8					10
Moncton S/D G.I.S.							1		2					3
Bathurst Det. Sec NCO						1	1	1	7		1			11
Bathurst H.P.								1	3					4
Buctouche Detachment								1	3					4
Campbellton Detachment								1	4					5
Campbellton H.P.								1	2					3
Campbellton City Det.							1	1	9				1	12
Caraquet Detachment								1	1					2
Caraquet H.P.									2					2
Dalhousie Town Det.							1		5					6
Hillsborough Det.								1	1					2
Jacquet River Det.								1	3					4
Moncton Detachment							1	2	14		1			18
Neguac Detachment								1	1					2
Newcastle Detachment							1	1	5		1			8
Newcastle H.P.								1	5					6
Port Elgin Detachment								1	1					2
Petitcodiac Detachment								1	2					3
Richibucto Detachment								1	2					3
Richibucto H.P.								1	2					3
Sackville Detachment								1	2					3
Sackville H.P.								1	1					2
Shediac Detachment								1	4					5
Shediac Highway Patrol									1					1
Shippegan Detachment								1	2					3
Tracadie Detachment								1	2					3
Tracadie Mun. Det.									3					3
NON-CONTRACT SERVICES -														
Bank of Canada									1					1
NCIU							1							1
Race Track Detail								1	3					4
Services Section								1						1
ATTACHED - University Trn							1	2						3
ATTACHED - Training NCO							1							1
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONNEL IN "J" DIV. ON DECEMBER 31, 1968	1	1	3	1	1	11	26	82	233	9	49	2	1	420

APPENDIX "B"

Distribution of Police Transport

"J" Division

At December 31, 1968

LOCATION	Police Cars	Highway Cars	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Motors
Division Headquarters	8		3	1	1	1
Fredericton S/D HQ & Sec NCO	2		1			
Detachments						
Chipman	1					
Doaktown	1	1				
Edmundston & Sec NCO	4	2				1
Florenceville	2	1				
Fredericton	8	5			1	1
Gagetown	1					
Grand Falls	2	1				
Grand Harbour	1				1	2
Hampton	1	1				
McAdam	1				1	1
Minto	2				1	1
Oromocto Town	3					
Perth-Andover	2					
Plaster Rock	1					
St. Andrews Town	1					
St. George	2					
Saint John	8	3	1			
St. Leonard	1					
St. Quentin	1					
St. Stephen	2	1				
Sussex	2	2				
Sussex Town	1					
Woodstock	2	2				
TOTALS	60	19	5	1	5	7

Distribution of Police Transport

"J" Division

At December 31, 1968

LOCATION	Police Cars	Highway Cars	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Motors
TOTALS CARRIED FORWARD	60	19	5	1	5	7
Moncton S/D HQ & Sec NCO	4		3			
Detachments						
Bathurst & Sec NCO	4	2	1			
Buctouche	1					
Campbellton	2	2			1	1
Campbellton City	2		1			
Caraquet	1	1				
Chatham Town	2					
Dalhousie Town	2					
Hillsborough	1					
Jacquet River	2					
Moncton	6	6				
Neguac	1				1	1
Newcastle	3	3			1	1
Petitcodiac	2					
Port Elgin	1					
Richibucto	1	2				
Sackville	1	1				
Shediac	2	1			1	1
Shippegan	1					
Tracadie	2					
Tracadie Town	1					
TOTALS	102	37	10	1	9	11

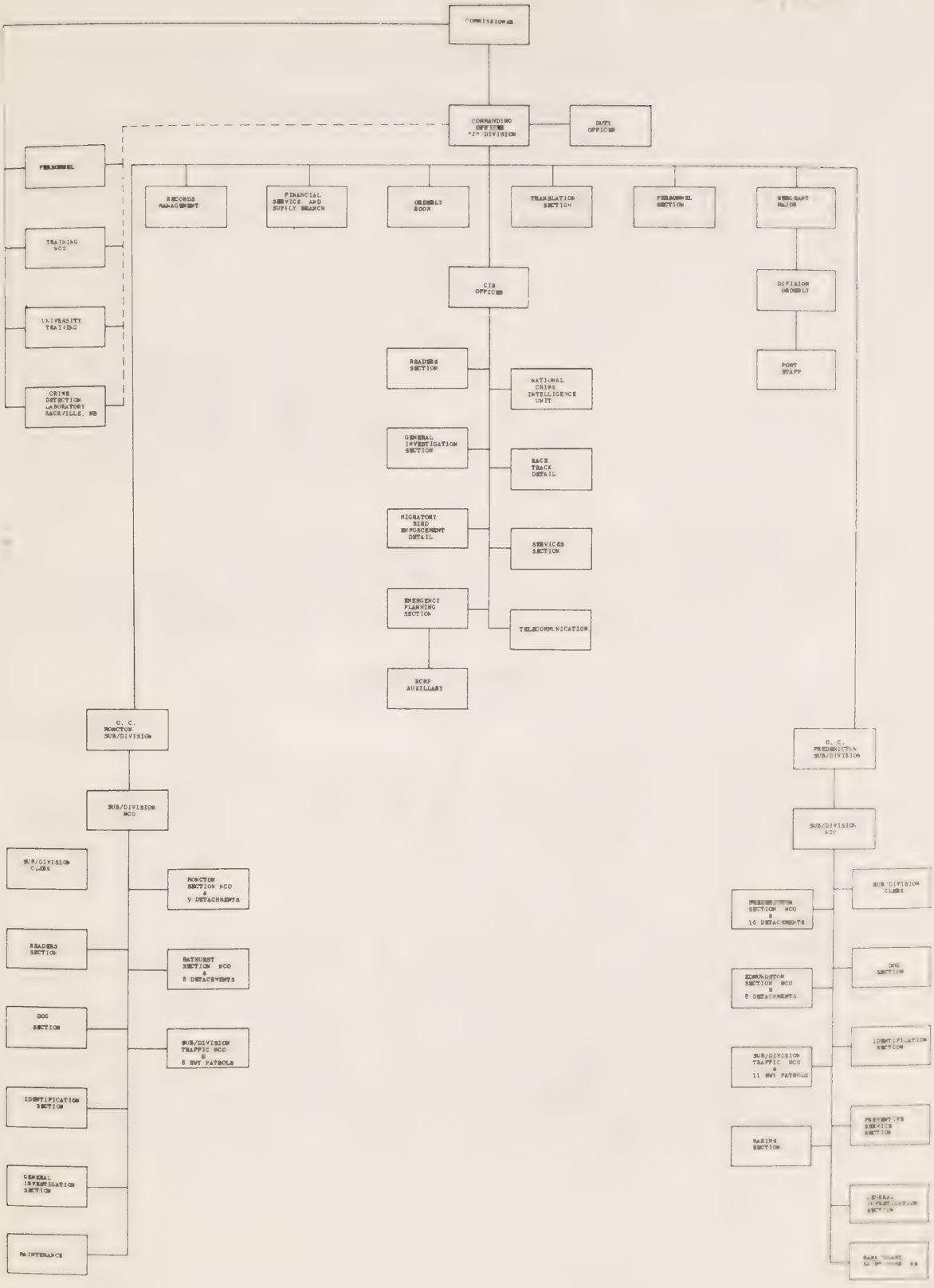
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

'J' DIVISION

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ANNUAL REPORT · 1969


COMMISSIONER
COMMANDING OFFICER "J" DIVISION
DUTY OFFICER
PERSONNEL
RECORDS MANAGEMENT
FINANCIAL SERVICE AND SUPPLY BRANCH
ORDERLY ROOM
TRANSLATION SECTION
PERSONNEL SECTION
SERGEANT MAJOR
TRAINING NCO
UNIVERSITY TRAINING
CRIME DETECTION LABORATORY SACKVILLE, NB
CIB OFFICER
DIVISION ORDERLY
POST STAFF
READERS SECTION
NATIONAL CRIME INTELLIGENCE UNIT
GENERAL INVESTIGATION SECTION
RACE TRACK DETAIL
MIGRATORY BIRD ENFORCEMENT DETAIL
SERVICES SECTION
EMERGENCY PLANNING SECTION
TELECOMMUNICATION
RCMP AUXILLARY
O. C. MONCTON SUB/DIVISION
SUB/DIVISION NCO
SUB/DIVISION CLERK
MONCTON SECTION NCO
9 DETACHMENTS
READERS SECTION
BATHURST SECTION NCO
8 DETACHMENTS
DOG SECTION
SUB/DIVISION TRAFFIC NCO
8 HWY PATROLS
IDENTIFICATION SECTION
GENERAL INVESTIGATION SECTION
MAINTENANCE
O. C. FREDERICTON SUB/DIVISION
SUB/DIVISION NCO
SUB/DIVISION CLERK
FREDERICTON SECTION NCO
16 DETACHMENTS
DOG SECTION
EDMUNDSTON SECTION NCO
8 DETACHMENTS
IDENTIFICATION SECTION
SUB/DIVISION TRAFFIC NCO
11 HWY PATROLS
PREVENTIVE SERVICE SECTION
MARINE SECTION

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Headquarters "J" Division

Fredericton, N. B.,
March 23, 1970

The Honourable,
The Minister of Justice,
Province of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the following annual report for the calendar year 1969 of "J" Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which by contract policed the Province of New Brunswick during that period.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL

The Headquarters of the Division is located at Fredericton. There are 41 detachments in the province, 17 of which come under the supervision of Moncton Sub-Division, while the other 24 are assigned to Fredericton Sub-Division.

As of December 31, 1969, our Force employed a total of 432 persons in the province. This figure includes Officers, Public Servants, Employed Civilians, and those engaged in municipal policing. The disposition of personnel throughout the province is outlined in Appendix "A" which also shows the location of Sub-Divisions, Detachments, and Highway Traffic Squads. The contract strength of this Division as of December 31, 1969, was 279 members, plus 36 members who were employed on municipal police duties.

TOWN CONTRACTS

Dalhousie Town Detachment closed out its contract on May 31, 1969. The complement of Municipalities policed by the R. C. M. Police is as follows:

Campbellton	- 3 NCO's,	8 Constables
Nashwaaksis	- 1 NCO,	4 Constables
Oromocto	- 3 NCO's,	8 Constables
St. Andrews	- 1 NCO,	1 Constable
Sussex	- 1 NCO,	3 Constables
Tracadie	-	3 Constables

TEMPORARY SUMMER DETACHMENTS

These summer detachments were created to promote greater efficiency and coverage in the areas designated:

Baie Ste. Anne	- 2 Constables
Clair	- 2 Constables
Fundy National Park	- 1 Constable

MARINE UNITS

Four additional water transports were purchased during the year and are located at Edmundston, Woodstock, and Gagetown Detachments and Moncton Sub-Division, the latter being used by the Migratory Birds Special Enforcement Section.

POLICE TRANSPORTS

	1968	1969	Increase 1969 over 1968
Police Cars	102	109	7
Highway Patrol Cars	37	40	3
Panel Trucks	10	13	3
Trucks	1	1	0
Inland Water Transport	9	13	4
Outboard Motors	11	13	2

Additional vehicles were acquired in 1969 for:

Division HQ	- 2	Grand Falls Ident	- 1
Fredericton S/D HQ	- 1	St. Quentin Det.	- 1
Fredericton Det.	- 1	Moncton S/D HQ	- 1
Fredericton HP	- 1	Moncton S/D G.I.S.	- 1
Chipman HP	- 1	Bathurst Det.	- 1
Florenceville Det.	- 1	Sackville HP	- 1

The present vehicle strength is 163 - distribution of these units is contained in Appendix "B" of this report.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The police radio system as established in the Province of New Brunswick provides for communications from detachment offices and transport on a Sub-Division-wide basis. All detachment offices are radio equipped, as are 168 of the vehicles which are operated in this Division.

Detachments and patrol cars have radio access to radio control centres at both Moncton and Fredericton twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. These control centres handle the exchange of messages resulting from the field operations and have the facilities of commercial Telex and wire-photo facsimile for communications outside this Division.



POLICE SERVICE DOGS

At present there are two Police Service Dog Sections in the province, one located in Moncton covering the Moncton Sub-Division area, and the other in Fredericton covering the Fredericton Sub-Division area. Each section consists of a dog and his master, referred to as a "team". Both of these teams are subject to temporary duties elsewhere when the need arises.

As a matter of interest and statistical convenience, the work of these two teams has been totalled for the year 1969 to illustrate the extent of their service. For comparison purposes, the 1965, 1966, 1967, and 1968 figures are also shown. It will be noted that there has been an increase in work undertaken by the sections during the year in review, despite the fact that the Fredericton Dog Section was without a dog for a three-month period. During the past year these sections have had an increase of 37 cases over the year 1968 and an increase of 99 cases over the year 1967.



Cases	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Search for persons/objects connected with a crime	29	61	62	102	151
Escaped prisoners	11	23	19	27	30
Missing/lost persons	17	41	25	37	30
Miscellaneous	3	21	17	19	11
Totals	60	146	123	185	222
Results					
Person/object located	14	23	34	43	49
Information of value obtained	9	15	4	29	20
Dog not used	10	38	17	27	35
Unsuccessful	27	70	68	86	118
Totals	60	146	123	185	222

The above chart verifies that our dogs serve a worthwhile purpose in assisting the field men in both criminal and noncriminal investigations. It is interesting to note that of 189 cases in which a Police Service Dog was actually employed, a total of 49 or 26% met with complete success and in another 20 cases the use of a dog was productive. It may also be mentioned that both Police Service Dogs now employed in the province have been trained to search for illicit drugs.

The following commentaries indicate the type of cases in which the services of a dog have proven successful during the past year.

Marysville - Robbery with Violence

During April 1969 a store owner in Marysville was attacked by two men, beaten and robbed of approximately $1,000.00. The Police Service Dog from Fredericton was called and located a track which led to the suspects' home. The house was searched and the money recovered. The case in question was taken to court where both men entered pleas of not guilty. Upon hearing the evidence, both were convicted and sentenced to gaol.

Nashwaaksis - Intoxication

During the month of September 1969, a vehicle had driven off the road in Nashwaaksis and the occupants fled into the woods. The services of the Police Service Dog were requested and upon arriving at the scene the dog picked up a track which led into the woods. A short time later the dog located the three former occupants of the car in the woods in a drunken condition.

Nash Creek - Break, Enter and Theft

During the month of November 1969, a store in the Nash Creek area was broken into and a large amount of goods stolen. The Police Service Dog Team from Moncton was called and the dog tracked for approximately one hour and located the stolen property. The dog tracked further and two persons were apprehended - both admitted being involved in the offence.

West Riverview - Arson

During the month of December 1969, some youths were reported for setting fires in the woods at West Riverview. The Moncton Dog Team was called to the scene and picked up a track which led them to a young person in the area who subsequently admitted responsibility for setting the fires.

IDENTIFICATION SECTIONS

Four Identification Sections presently in operation are located at Fredericton, Moncton, Bathurst and Grand Falls. The four sections permit complete and efficient coverage of the entire province in the field of Identification.

The members of these sections are thoroughly trained in all phases of Identification duties, which include fingerprints, photography, surveying and drafting, physical reproduction, etc., and they operate a completely mobile service in their field of operation. Identification services are rendered to Detachments at scenes of crime, and to Municipal Police Forces who do not have trained Identification personnel on their staff.

LABORATORIES AND IDENTIFICATION DIRECTORATE

The Laboratories and Identification Directorate, located at Ottawa, is a national repository of identification information and maintains complete criminal fingerprint records. In addition, the National Police Services operated

by this Directorate include the following sections which, together with all other services of the Directorate, are designed to assist all accredited law-enforcement agencies in crime prevention, detection, and investigation. This Directorate also participates in a worldwide liaison with other Police Organizations in matters of common interest.

This Directorate consists of the following sections:

Fingerprint
Single Fingerprint
Scenes of Crime
Criminal Records
Crime Index
NPS Information Centre
Translation
Training
Fraudulent Cheque
RCMP Gazette
Firearms Registration
Parole Section
Photographic
Registry
Technical
Interpol

INTERPOL

Each nation which is a member of Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization) has one National Central Bureau of Interpol, through which all police matters of an international nature are channelled. Although the Royal Canadian Mounted Police acts as the Central Bureau of Interpol for Canada, these facilities are available to all police departments in Canada and international enquiries are directed through our Ottawa Headquarters.

CRIME INDEX SECTION

Our main Crime Index Section is situated at Ottawa and provides a national police service to all accredited law-enforcement agencies in Canada. In addition, Regional Crime Index Sections are maintained in Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Montreal, and Halifax. The Regional Index which serves New Brunswick and the other Atlantic Provinces is situated in Halifax.

The functions of these Sections are to record intelligence on crimes and criminals and to make this information available to police departments; to identify perpetrators of unsolved crimes; and to publish reports on crimes, wanted persons, etc.

CRIME DETECTION LABORATORIES

Crime Detection Laboratories of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are maintained at the following

locations: Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Ottawa, and Sackville, N. B. Our Crime Detection Laboratory at Sackville serves the Atlantic Region and is available to all police departments in these four provinces. Some of the main services available include: firearm examination, document examination, chemical analysis, toxicology, ultraviolet spectrophotometry, hair and fibre examination, serology, examination of glass fractures, and spectrographic analysis. Specialists from our other Crime Detection Laboratories who handle subjects not covered at Sackville, are available for assistance to the Sackville Laboratory.

SPECIAL SQUADS

Highway Patrol Units

During the year 1969, the strength of the assigned highway patrol increased from 72 to 78 uniformed members. A Division Traffic Supervisor and a Clerk are located at Division Headquarters, and these members are responsible for maintaining pertinent statistical records and also a functional coordination with the 19 patrol units strategically located throughout the province. In April of 1969, two new Sub-Division Traffic N.C.O. positions were created and located at Sub-Division Headquarters in Moncton and Fredericton. The function of these two positions is to work in close liaison with the various highway patrol units and coordinate their efforts.

Race Track Detail

Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police continue to provide pari-mutuel supervision at the various harness racing tracks in the Province of New Brunswick on behalf of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Five race tracks operated this year and members of the Force were present at every race card. These include Exhibition Park Raceway, Saint John; Wilmot Downs, Fredericton; Woodstock Raceway, Woodstock; Brunswick Downs, Moncton; and Ocean Park Raceway, Barachois (Shediac). Of a total of 214 approved race dates, 160 race cards were run off - 22 fewer than last year. Chatham and Edmundston raceways intended to sponsor harness racing in 1969 but were deferred, by their own choice, until summer 1970. Late December saw winter racing introduced at Saint John for the first time. Total wagering at the five tracks during the year 1969 amounted to $3,318,695.00, which is an increase of $457,905.00 over the 1968 figure.

As in past years, race track supervision is coordinated by an N.C.O. and consists of a two-man detail responsible for supervision of the Saint John, Fredericton, and Woodstock raceways; and a two-man detail covering the Moncton and Shediac tracks. Our members are assisted by three Departmental Auditors. The details collected $117,247.74 in Provincial Commissions from these five tracks during the 1969 season - this was $15,677.38 over the 1968 receipts. These commissions were collected by cheque made out to the Provincial Minister of Finance and Industry and forwarded to the Department of the Provincial Secretary.

Migratory Birds Convention Act

As in the past, the Force has kept one bilingual member for the purpose of coordinating the enforcement of this Act and, at the same time, enforcing it himself within the province.

To facilitate the enforcement, the member in charge has been provided with a new police boat, which was purchased at a cost of over $4,500.00. This boat is 17 feet long, fiberglass, equipped with a 130 h.p. Volvo inboard/outboard engine. In addition to its power, this boat provides comfort and security in fairly rough waters.

A special Migratory Bird Convention Act training course has been held at Division HQ. This year, 20 members from detachments throughout the province attended, as well as three members from Prince Edward Island and one from Nova Scotia. Lectures on waterfowl identification and handling of firearms were given by members of the Force and Provincial and Federal waterfowl biologists, who also explained the purpose of bird banding and the reasons for waterfowl conservation. Members attending were impressed by the importance attached by both Provincial and Federal Governments to the present conservation programme.

The North Shore of the province is, as usual, the main "bird supplier", as well as the Saint John River and Grand Lake areas. Once, while on patrol via our RCMP Boat "Wood", a flock estimated at 4,500 geese was seen off the Kouchibouguac Lagoon, approximately three miles from the shore. Earlier in the year, approximately 2,500 black ducks were seen flying over Grand Lake.

Patrols were mainly maintained by use of cars, boats, aircraft, and also by the most efficient way of enforcing this Act, helicopter.

Our member I/c the M.B.C. Section has spent many hours with a Wildlife biologist, helping with banding which is done mainly in the Moncton and Tracadie areas. In Tracadie, ducks are caught by utilizing corn-baited traps and, after banding, within a few hours are released.

In the Moncton area, banding is done at night on the Memramcook and Jolicur Lakes. The use of an "air boat" is necessary here. Three persons are present in the boat, one driver and two others sitting behind "flood lights" with nets ready to catch the ducks that are blinded by the lights. They are then banded and released. Banding is done mostly during the month of August.

The number of hunters has increased steadily the past few years. Last year in New Brunswick, 9,558 persons purchased a federal hunting licence. From statistics it is revealed that 6,113 hunters were successful in killing ducks, geese, and sea ducks. Each of these hunters has killed an average of 11.1 birds over the season. Figures reveal that 68,082 birds (ducks, geese, and sea ducks) were killed throughout the province during the Migratory Birds hunting season from the 1st of October to the 10th of December 1969.

Migratory Bird hunting provides many hours of entertainment and our hunters are taking advantage of it - every hunter who purchased a federal licence last year spent an average of 8.5 days hunting during the season. This in our opinion is one of the reasons for protecting our Migratory Birds.

Liquor Squads

Selected members in cities such as Saint John, Moncton, and Fredericton are extensively employed in the enforcement of the Liquor Control Act. These investigators maintain a close liaison with members of the various Municipal Police Forces. By virtue of our contract, the R.C.M.P. assume prime responsibility in the enforcement of the Act in general. It should be mentioned here that certain Municipal Police Forces have taken the initiative in the past year and have attempted to curtail the illicit sale of liquor within their respective jurisdictions. Elsewhere in the province, these duties are performed by regular detachment members with assistance provided by the various Liquor Squads.

G.I.S. Detail

Experienced members stationed at Fredericton, Saint John, Moncton, and Campbellton have been selected for employment on squads to deal with major investigations in the criminal field and other phases of our operations where a prolonged or concentrated and involved investigation is necessary. These members are available to assist all detachments throughout the province and are also available to your Department to undertake special investigations coming within the terms of our contract.

Auxiliary Force

During the year 1969 the strength of the R.C.M.P. Auxiliary Police was kept constant at 225 members. To maintain this level, 27 new members were recruited as replacements. Recruits are still taken into the Auxiliary Force on the basis of their willingness to serve without remuneration and their character standing within the community.



As in the past it has been found that the In-Service Training Program is a very interesting part of the overall Auxiliary Program and this year 8,690 hours were logged on In-Service Training by Auxiliary Members within the province. In addition, over 5,000 hours were spent on classroom instruction at the 12 different Training Centres which are placed in strategic positions within the Division. At these Training Centres new recruits as well as others are taught such things as crowd control, first aid, handling of firearms, general police functions, and ground search and rescue duties.

It has been found, particularly in the past year or so, that there has been considerable interest shown by all Auxiliary Members with respect to the actual In-Service Training and, as can be seen by the number of hours worked, this phase of the program appears to be very well received. It is through assisting our members in actual police work that the bond of friendship between Auxiliary Members and Regular Members is cemented.

CRIME AND OFFENCES AGAINST PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The statistics shown hereunder in a comparative table relate to investigations undertaken by the Force during the period from January 1, 1965 to December 31, 1969.

Year	Motor Vehicle Act	Criminal Code
1965	17,836	5,134
1966	22,185	10,402
1967	21,261	10,363
1968	27,333	10,373
1969	27,865	10,487

The totals as quoted represent the number of offences investigated which were found to be legitimate. The actual number of complaints which were investigated and assessed to be unfounded would make our totals considerably higher.

The preceding table does not include:

(a) investigations conducted for other authorities; or

(b) statistics pertaining to any phase of preventive police work.

The following comparative figures show a breakdown of Criminal Code offences by statute:

Classification	1968 Reported or Known to Police	1968 Actual Number	1969 Reported or Known to Police	1969 Actual Number
Murder	2	2	1	1
Rape	20	4	17	8
Other Sexual Offences	110	77	94	71
Wounding	15	12	15	12
Assaults (not indecent)	1081	964	1100	966
Robbery	30	17	22	15
Breaking & Entering	1722	1555	1793	1630
Theft-Motor Vehicle	278	193	319	236
Theft over $50	723	588	859	674
Theft $50 & under	2140	1915	2022	1791
Have Stolen Goods	71	64	87	76
Frauds	251	216	234	192
Gaming & Betting	8	7	4	3
Offensive Weapons	83	73	68	67
Prostitution	-	-	2	1
Other Criminal Code (except Traffic & Arson)	3586	3177	3650	3183
Criminal Negligence Causing Death	8	8	6	6
Criminal Negligence Operating Motor Vehicle	1	1	2	2
Fail to Stop or Remain at Scene of Accident	144	122	167	136
Dangerous Driving	90	83	94	92
Driving While Intoxicated	23	23	14	14
Driving While Impaired	1100	1100	1147	1147
Driving While Disqualified	167	167	164	164

SUMMARY OF INTERESTING CASES

Murder

One homicide offence occurring in this province was investigated during the year. In addition, 11 murder investigations, as well as one case of attempted murder, were carried out as assistance to other provinces.

Merle Parker of Dawsonville, Restigouche County, N. B., met his death at 12:30 a.m. on November 6, 1969 at Dawsonville, as the result of a shotgun wound to the head. The deceased, in company with others, had been partying at his mother's home when he apparently became involved in a slight argument with Murdock Douglas Stewart. Parker threw an unsheathed knife in the direction of Stewart, striking the wall behind him. Shortly thereafter Stewart proceeded to his home a short distance away and returned with a .410 shotgun and, firing through a window, shot and killed Parker. Stewart made no attempt to escape and fully admitted the offence to investigating members.

On December 16, 1969, on completion of the Preliminary Hearing, Stewart was remanded to the County Gaol to await the next sitting of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Criminal Negligence

Criminal Negligence Sections 192 and 193 are primarily serious violations of the Criminal Code.

Highway fatalities often warrant charges of criminal negligence causing death, under Section 192, or bodily injury under Section 193. Other offences such as child neglect, abuse, or hunting accidents may also fall in this category.

During the past year this Force prosecuted six cases under Section 192 or 193 of the Code. Five prosecutions were the result of motor vehicle accidents and one the result of a fire.

There is presently one case of suspected child abuse under investigation.

Offences arising from the Operation of Motor Vehicles

Criminal Negligence, Failing to Remain at the Scene of an Accident, Dangerous Driving, Driving While Impaired, Driving While Driving Privileges have been Sus-

pended, are offences under the provisions of the Criminal Code. These offences on our highways often result in loss of life or serious injury.

There has been an upward trend in most categories mentioned. During the year 1968, 1,117 drivers were arrested for Impaired Driving. In 1969, the number of impaired or intoxicated drivers increased to 1,165. With the new breathalyzer legislation now in effect it is hoped the number of drinking and driving offences will decrease.

Assaults

Although there was a slight increase in the number of assaults reported and investigated during the year, there is no noticeable change from statistics recorded for the previous year. Common Assault, Assault Causing Bodily Harm, and Assaults on Peace Officers are included in this category. A considerable number of Common Assaults arise from domestic difficulties, with court action being initiated in the early stages and later abandoned when the parties involved resolve their differences. During recent years a greater number of these court actions have been followed to a successful conclusion.

Assaults upon Peace Officers were quite common during the past year, however, none were particularly vicious and no lasting physical injuries resulted.

Offences Against the Rights of Property

Offences within this category are Break, Enter and Theft, Theft, Possession of Stolen Property, False Pretenses, and Forgery. Safe attacks still rank high in the more serious Criminal Code offences committed by the travelling criminal. There has, however, been a reduction in their frequency during the past 12 months. Small businesses and service stations in isolated areas remain the favourite targets. Perpetrators of these offences rely to a large measure on the "pound and pry" and the "peel" methods of opening safes. To date there has been only an occasional offence where explosives have been used.

Thefts of autos have not increased in the past year and of those stolen in R.C.M.P. jurisdiction, only five remain outstanding. No organized car-theft rings operated in New Brunswick during 1969. Of the offences reported, the majority were by transients and young people

joyriding. Most of the vehicles were recovered within the province, usually abandoned at the side of the road when the gas supply was depleted. Seldom have the vehicles been damaged other than to gain entrance and to bypass the ignition.

There has been a very noticeable decrease in the number of escapes from correctional institutions. It can only be concluded that my request for stricter security measures has been heeded and the results have been most gratifying.

As in previous years, those who have escaped have become involved in further offences, such as Break, Enter and Theft, Theft of Auto, Damage to Property, etc. All those who escaped in 1969 were recaptured and have been returned to their place of detention.

An example of compounding offences after escaping custody occurred in May, 1969. After escaping from the Charlotte County Gaol at St. Andrews, one subject committed several Break, Enter and Theft offences and then hid in the woods for a day. The next evening he set four forest fires which destroyed ten acres of timberland. The escapee was apprehended shortly thereafter and, upon admitting his guilt in court, received an additional three years in the Penitentiary.

Robbery offences remained at approximately the same level in 1969. Some interesting investigations have resulted. During November 1969, the home of an elderly lady who resided alone near Bathurst was forcibly entered. She was tied to a kitchen chair and her house searched by two unknown males. She succeeded in convincing her assailants that there was no money in the house other than her pension cheque which she offered and they declined. After searching the house the men left, leaving the victim securely bound to the chair where she was eventually found by her brother. As the house did not have electricity and the culprits were searching by flashlight, it is not known if any money was actually stolen. The victim informed our members that there was no money in the house, however, while searching for evidence, currency in excess of $14,000.00 was discovered. The victim suffered no apparent ill effects from her ordeal and although temporarily admitted to the hospital for treatment of shock, was soon released. It should be noted that she was persuaded to deposit her money in a local bank.

False pretence offences have shown a slight increase and forgeries a slight decrease during the past year. No new techniques have been employed, however, numerous false pretence offences have been successful which could easily have been thwarted with a reasonable amount of diligence on the part of the store owner or clerk. Reluctance on the part of sales personnel to question or seek adequate identification remains the greatest single weakness which allows this type of offence to flourish.

Offences Relating to Currency

Cases reported in this category involve, for the most part, detection of isolated counterfeit bank notes by chartered banks and business houses. Counterfeit Canadian and United States ten and twenty dollar bills remain the most common denominations, however, bills in nearly all denominations have been detected. During 1969 a total of 181 bills totalling $1,880.00 were passed in R.C.M.P. jurisdiction areas. It will be noted that all municipal police forces, exclusive of Moncton and Saint John, have processed their counterfeit notes through this Division and are therefore accounted for in this assessment.

Our investigators were successful in apprehending several distributors prior to their passing their complete supply of counterfeit notes. Sentences, varying in degree from suspended sentences to three years imprisonment, were imposed on persons apprehended.

Cooperation between all police forces and U.S. authorities has made it possible to detect and apprehend many persons prior to their releasing any counterfeit notes on the New Brunswick market. No counterfeit money was produced in this province during 1969.

Conspiracy

During the calendar year 1969 several charges of conspiracy have been investigated in connection with offences under the Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act. In previous years few charges under these Sections of the Code were recorded, however, with increased activity in the illegal use of drugs, it would appear that there will be an increase in conspiracy charges.

Habitual Criminals

There has been no action taken against any person during the past year which would be dealt with under the provisions of Section 660 of the Criminal Code.

Sexual Offences

Seventeen cases of alleged rape were reported and investigated with six cases being pursued to successful conclusion. The remaining were unfounded or processed for a lesser offence.

Other offences registered under this category include: Indecent Assault on a Female, Incest, Indecent Acts, Illegal Sexual Intercourse, Gross Indecency, and Buggery. Of the 94 offences reported, investigation revealed 23 were unfounded and those remaining were dealt with through the courts or as individual circumstances dictated.

Arson

As in previous years, 1969 saw many fires of undetermined origin which took their toll of life and property. All such fires, of course, were not of an incendiary nature, however, when a building burns to the ground, leaving no possibility of establishing the point of origin, there is always suspicion. Past experience has shown that many arsonists cleverly conceal their fires by igniting them in areas where fires of accidental origin cannot be ruled out. In investigations of this nature, court action is seldom successful as the element of reasonable doubt is created.

Eighty-six fires of suspicious origin were investigated in R.C.M.P. jurisdiction during the past year. Of this number, 28 were established as being incendiary in nature; 22 having been set by adults and the remaining six by juveniles. This is a considerable improvement over the 1968 ratio between adults and juveniles when the ratio was 50:50. Twenty-eight charges were laid, however, all were not for the offence of arson - a few were reduced to Mischief or Damage to Property. A breakdown of the results is as follows: 21 offenders entered pleas of guilty; four entered pleas of not guilty but were subsequently convicted; two charges were withdrawn and one charge dismissed.

Arson remains one of the most difficult Criminal Code offences under which to obtain a conviction. As mentioned in previous years, judge and jury trials are seldom successful. Even when the preponderance of evidence is against the accused, juries have a reluctance to convict. It can only be assumed that this reluctance is associated with a fear of reprisal or the general feeling that insurance companies should be forced to pay. Even the most reliable persons hesitate to expose those responsible for incendiary fires.

A breakdown of the incidence of fires of suspicious origin in the various areas is as follows: Fredericton - 15; Hillsborough - 4; Richibucto - 2; Minto - 13; Bathurst - 3; Chipman - 3; Hampton - 3; Plaster Rock - 2; St. Quentin - 4; Newcastle - 4; Perth-Andover - 2; Shippegan - 2; Baie Ste. Anne - 1; Dalhousie Town - 1; St. Stephen - 1; Moncton - 4; Campbellton - 8; Sackville - 1; Caraquet - 3; Doaktown - 2; Jacquet River - 1; Buctouche - 1; Sussex - 3; Shediac - 1; Saint John - 2; and Woodstock - 1. From this survey it can readily be seen that Fredericton and Minto are the areas in which most fires of suspicious origin occurred during 1969. The Provincial Fire Marshal is aware of this situation and is working closely with our investigators in an effort to alter this trend.

Halloween night produced six fires of mysterious origin. One such fire occurred at Sheila, Gloucester County, N. B., where a relatively new school valued at $200,000.00 was completely destroyed. Due to the fact that vandalism had previously occurred to the school and to temporary classrooms erected nearby, arson was suspected. Concentrated enquiries by our investigators and the Provincial Fire Marshal's office have failed to definitely prove or disprove this theory. There is, however, some evidence to indicate that this fire might have resulted from cleaning rags accidentally igniting in the boiler room.

N.C.I.U.

The National Crime Intelligence Unit in this province has been occupied in gathering intelligence on individuals and firms engaged in the sale of mining stock and securities within and outside New Brunswick. It would appear that certain individuals continue to regard the Maritime region as virgin territory for exploitation through questionable stock promotional sales.

Although the news media published several articles suggesting that a network of organized prostitution and "white slavery" is flourishing in the Maritime Provinces, there is no indication that such a situation does in fact exist.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL LAWS

The following figures indicate the total offences investigated under the Provincial Statutes and Municipal Acts during the three-year period January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1969.

	1967	1968	1969
Motor Vehicle Act	21,261	27,333	27,865
All Other Provincial Statutes	6,568	6,990	7,913
Municipal By-Laws (except traffic)	95	87	55

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT AND HIGHWAY CONDITIONS

During the year 1969, members on Highway Patrol logged 2,316,685 miles and were on duty for a total of 172,028 hours. Of the total "on duty" hours, 121,407 or 70% were spent on patrol, which includes radar operations, unmarked car patrols, and accident investigations. The remaining hours were spent on various other duties of our Traffic Law Enforcement Program, such as court appearances and safety education.



The following are comparative statistics relating to duties performed on the highways during the past three years:

	1967	1968	1969
Cases Handled (M.V. Act)	21,261	27,333	27,865
Voluntary Penalties	15,721	21,781	23,146
Traffic Cases	24,966	28,661	29,400
Written Warnings	8,061	8,058	6,679
Fatal M.V. Accidents	171	161	160
Persons Killed	202	205	201
Nonfatal Accidents	5,576	5,311	5,061

You will notice a substantial increase in most phases of Traffic Law Enforcement in 1969 as compared with 1968. This is attributed to the following factors: the concentrated efforts of our patrols; the increased use of unmarked cars; and various Safety Campaigns which were instituted during the past twelve months.

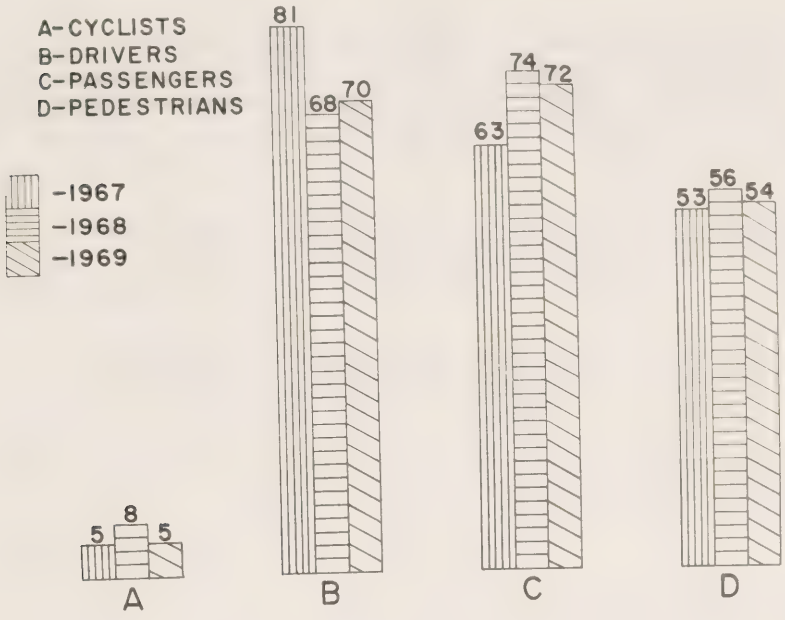
You will also note a reduction in motor vehicle accidents in all categories. We feel this can be directly attributed to our increased enforcement as well as to the efforts of many other Government Departments who are working toward the same end.

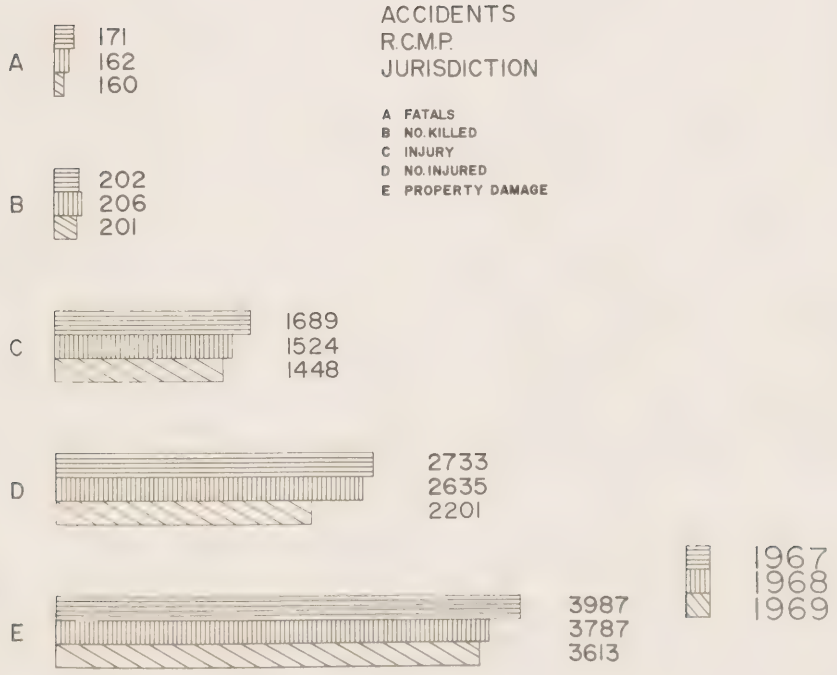
Fatal motor vehicle accidents have decreased for the third successive year and the number of persons killed in 1969 was the lowest since the year 1966. Although the number of pedestrians killed during the past year showed a slight decrease, this continues to be a major problem. Of the number of pedestrians killed, 36 or 67% were under 16 years of age and herein lies our reason for Safety Education in schools throughout the province.

Although not a final figure, records indicate 199,595 motor vehicles were registered in the province at the end of December 1969 - this represents a 3% decrease from 1968 figures. It is felt the reduction in the number of vehicles registered can be directly attributed to the Compulsory Inspection Program, initiated during the past year. The N. B. Tourist Bureau reports that 876,000 tourist vehicles entered the province in 1969, a slight decrease from the 884,000 in 1968.

The following graphs present a picture of the accident problems upon our highways:

FATALITY CATEGORIES





Our "unmarked car" patrols were increased during the year and produced very favourable results. Members spent 29,086 hours on "unmarked car" patrols which resulted in 6,922 prosecutions, or a prosecution every 4.2 hours on patrol.

Members attending the annual Traffic Patrolman Training Course attained an average mark of 78%. This course enables members to become better qualified for highway traffic duties and it is from these members that replacements and additions to our patrols are selected.

Two Radar Speedmeter Training Courses were held, in which an additional twenty members of this Division were qualified as radar operators.

Records reveal that the major contributory causes of motor vehicle accidents are:

(1) Inattention on the part of the driver;

(2) Drove off roadway (speed, had been drinking);

(3) Fail to yield right-of-way.

The statistics quoted in this submission deal only with areas of the province under R.C.M.P. jurisdiction.

BREATHALYZER OPERATIONS

The modern concept of being under the influence of alcohol with regard to operating a motor vehicle requires recognition of impairment of judgement. This often occurs before pronounced physical incoordination sets in. Alcohol is a nerve depressant, it seems to stimulate, but it really depresses the higher nerve centres and removes inhibitions, those "social brakes" that prevent unsocial and reckless acts. A driver with a blood alcohol level not high enough to cause readily noticeable physical incoordination can thus be a great menace because of his impaired judgement and associated powers. The probability of being involved in a motor vehicle accident increases alarmingly as the blood alcohol level rises. At 0.06% the probability of an accident is twice that encountered among individuals who have no alcohol in their blood. At 0.10% it is six to seven times as high; and at 0.15% it is more than 25 times as high.

Our breathalyzer program continued to expand during 1969 and we now have 18 breathalyzer units strategically located throughout the province. Tests conducted totalled 796 and 111 refusals to take the test were recorded. This is in comparison with 629 tests and 109 refusals during 1968. Of those tested in 1969, 14.3% were involved in motor vehicle accidents.

Breathalyzer Statistics - 1969

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bathurst					2	9	2	7	11	2	8	4	45
Campbellton	9	7	9		5	4	3	10	11	7	9	4	78
Chipman									1	1			2
Doaktown													-
Edmundston	1				4	11	6	6	4	11	3	5	51
Florenceville							1	2	1	5	1		10
Fredericton	7	4	12	18	16	9	13	14	17	12	21	6	149
Grand Falls												2	2
Jacquet River													-
Moncton	12	7	14	9	12	13	6	13	5	8	6	4	109
Newcastle	1	3	3	4	16	7	11	8	5	10	4	2	74
Oromocto												7	7
Perth-Andover	1	9	4	4	2	6	4	6	6	6	4	4	56
Richibucto												1	1
Sackville	2	1	4	2	6	5	5	3	7	1	2	1	39
Saint John	4		2		2	3	2	4	3	1	2	5	28
Shediac									5	2	2	3	12
Sussex	1				5	3	2	6	7	10	7	2	43
Tracadie	2	6	3	8	5	8	14	13	9	7	2	4	81
Woodstock								1	3	2	1	2	9
Total	40	37	51	45	75	78	69	93	95	85	72	56	796

It should be noted that the Breathalyzer Units at Grand Falls, Doaktown, Oromocto, Richibucto, and Jacquet River were put into operation in December, 1969, at which time the units at Chipman and Florenceville were terminated.

The breathalyzer has continued to be an important aid to the police and courts in assessing evidence as to impairment. Seven hundred and thirty-four cases were successfully completed with the accused either entering a plea of guilty or being found guilty by the courts. Fourteen cases were dismissed for reasons which had no adverse reflections on breathalyzer evidence.

Three breathalyzer training courses were held during the year, two at Moncton and one at Oromocto for Police Forces in the Atlantic Provinces. Twenty-nine breathalyzer technicians were trained for our program - we also trained technicians for Saint John City Police, Fredericton City Police, and Newcastle Town Police. These forces entered the breathalyzer program during 1969.

The following chart shows a breakdown of blood alcohol levels for those tested during 1969. It shows that only 2.9% of the 796 persons tested were found to be under 0.10%. The enforcement level for the new Section 224 of the Criminal Code is 0.08% or higher.

No. of Tests	Blood Alcohol Level
23	Under 0.10%
215	0.10% to 0.15%
321	0.16% to 0.20%
230	0.21% to 0.30%
6	Over 0.30%

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

Enforcement of the N. B. Liquor Control Act is our responsibility within the province, however, general enforcement of the Act, i.e. illegal possession, intoxication, still rests with the various Municipal Police Forces within their respective jurisdictions. Serious offences are usually investigated by our Force and, under such circumstances, it has been our policy to maintain a suitable liaison with the Department. The enforcement of the statute relative to licensed premises has been left to the Provincial Inspectors employed directly under the Chairman of the Commission.

Statistics for the year 1969 are tabled below. It is to be mentioned here that these statistics compare favourably with the years 1967 and 1968.

	Offences Reported	Convictions	Dismissed	Outstanding
Keeping for Sale Section 117	112	102	6	4
Illegal Possession Section 118	5,403	5,373	3	27

	Offences Reported	Con-victions	Dis-missed	Out-standing
Possession of Liquor Other than Commission Section 119	51	49		2
Intoxicated Section 122(2)	1,089	1,085	2	2
Offences Committed by Minors Section 123	887	872	12	3
Possession by Restricted Persons Section 143(3)	38	33	4	1
Other Offences	10	6	4	
Unknown Seizures	81			

Thirty-seven Orders of Interdiction were issued by the Commission on grounds that abuse detrimental to the welfare of the individual and/or his dependants was in existence. Forty-nine Orders of Restriction were issued to assist the police in curtailing the illicit sale of liquor.

OTHER PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The Salvage Dealers Licensing Act continues to receive close attention from our members who maintain checks on salvage yards. These outlets are utilized by persons as a source for disposal of stolen metals.

Although Motor Vehicle Inspectors are essentially responsible for the enforcement of the Gasoline Motive Fuel Tax Act, our duties centre on checking suspect vehicles operating on highways while illegally using "tax exempt" gasoline.

Infractions of the Provincial Game Act encountered by members of our Force are carried through to conclusion. However, our main role with respect to this statute is assistance as requested by Forest Rangers in dealing with serious breaches of the Act.

MUNICIPAL POLICING

There was no appreciable change in the policing carried out in this respect. The predominant offences encountered were those of parking violations.

NONCRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

The duties of the R.C.M. Police, in addition to violations of the statutes which are the responsibility of our Force to investigate, also consist of cases which are of a noncriminal nature. Included in this category are:

(1) Strikes and Demonstrations;
(2) Assistance to Public - Noncriminal matters;
(3) Missing Persons;
(4) Lost and Found Property;
(5) Mentally Disturbed and Deranged Persons;
(6) Weapon Permits;
(7) Firearm Registration;
(8) Noncriminal Investigations for Foreign Authorities;
(9) Instruction on Law Enforcement to other Police Forces;
(10) Security of Visiting VIP's;
(11) Highway Safety Education;
(12) Investigations for Provincial Authorities Concerning Applications for Dance Hall Licenses and Licenses to Operate Stock Car Tracks.

During the past year our Force assisted other law enforcement agencies concerning both criminal and noncriminal matters.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS

During the year 212 deaths, not including highway fatalities, were investigated by this Force in the province. This represents a decrease of thirteen deaths over the previous year - a breakdown is as follows:

Classification	1968	1969
Natural Causes	102	66
Asphyxia	12	5
Fire	8	15
Hunting	5	2
Aeroplane Crash	-	2
Gunshot	7	-
Industrial	22	2
Electrocution	1	-
Drowning	35	44

Classification	1968	1969
Train	5	4
Exposure	7	4
Suicide	21	43
Miscellaneous	-	25

REVENUE COLLECTED FOR THE PROVINCE

In addition to revenue derived on behalf of the Province from Race Track Commissions and reported on page 8, the following comparative figures indicate the amounts collected in Voluntary Penalties under the Motor Vehicle Act.

1967	1968	1969
$190,389.56	$273,785.08	$293,307.45

It will be noted that there has been a substantial increase over the years and with the greater number of members employed on the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act it is safe to assume the upward trend will continue.

ADMINISTRATION

The established strength of "J" Division, including Officers, is 410. Officers stationed here during 1969 were: Chief Superintendent W. G. Hurlow, Commanding Officer "J" Division; Superintendent P. H. Bourassa, Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch; Inspector G. J. Douglas, Division Duty Officer; Superintendent J. P. J. P. Drapeau, Officer Commanding Moncton Sub-Division; Inspector R. E. Goodyear, Officer Commanding Fredericton Sub-Division; and Sub-Inspector J. L. P. Mantha, Division Personnel Officer.

Changes in Commissioned Personnel

Chief Superintendent W. G. Hurlow assumed the Command of this Division on June 4, 1969 vice Chief Superintendent G. H. Ashley, who retired to pension after 35 years service. Superintendent P. H. Bourassa was transferred from "H" Division, where he was the O. C. Halifax Sub-Division, to assume the position of Officer I/c "J" Division C.I.B. on June 28, 1969, vice Chief Superintendent W. G. Hurlow.

Presentation of Awards

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal is presented to regular members who have completed twenty years service and otherwise qualify for this award. During the past year seven Long Service Medals were presented on appropriate occasions.

TRAINING PROGRAM

The training programs of the Force in New Brunswick continued and broadened during the year 1969. New and refined procedures were introduced to ensure an effective Recruit Field Training Program, which is designed to provide Recruit Constables with close supervision and guidance during their first six months of field service.

The development of In-Service Training Courses progressed favourably with such courses being offered to Constables at all levels of experience and responsibility. Also, short courses of a specialized nature were conducted in certain fields where a definite need emerged in respect to police operations.

The need to continue supervisory training to first line supervisors is recognized and this type of training was given to members of the Division. These men are regularly used as trainers in the Recruit Field Training Program referred to herein.

Following is a list of other training courses which were given to selected personnel:

Identification	2 members
Migratory Birds Convention Act	24 members
Police Service Dog Training	5 members
Breathalyzer	25 members
Criminal Investigation	6 members
Radar	21 members
Special Traffic Training	2 members
Traffic Training	24 members
Defensive Driving	61 members
Financial Services and Supply	2 members

University Training	5 members
School of Instructional Technique	11 members
Preventive Service	32 members
Accident Investigation	24 members
Canadian Police College	6 members

REVOLVER CLASSIFICATION

The Annual Revolver Classification was held in "J" Division in 1969 with 319 members taking part.

BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION

A new build-for-lease project started at Grand Falls during the month of September and will house the Identification Section recently opened at that point. Completion of this building is scheduled for early in the year 1970.

RECRUITING

A total of 209 applications for engagement in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was received from New Brunswick residents during the past year. During this same period, 55 recruits from this province were engaged and posted to our Training Division.

YOUTH PROGRAM

The year 1969 witnessed the end of the turbulent sixties. No one can say with any sincerity that it was a peaceful era or that it lacked in excitement. No one escaped, the old, the young, the rich, the poor, all shared in one way or another in the events. It was a decade in which most of our established images, including that of law enforcement, were attacked - sometimes critically.

As to what lasting effect the activities of the past decade may have, we can only try to speak of our own field of endeavour. It is our belief that we must look at several indicators as a means of measuring our position. First of all, we must acknowledge that our average recruit today is generally a better-informed person that his predecessor. There has been no shortage of recruit constables and we are convinced that the youngsters in high schools throughout this country are convinced that the law enforcement field is a worthwhile undertaking. Some are prepared to make it their future

occupation. Recently this Force has reached into Universities for recruit material and we are most encouraged by the reception. We must not overlook the fact that assaults on policemen, while perhaps increased by virtue of increased opportunities, have not been out of proportion by any means. These factors reveal to us that the police image, although repeatedly attacked and ridiculed under severe circumstances, has not been permanently scarred.

The abuse of drugs, which came into the public eye most prominently during the sixties, has continued and would appear to be one of our more pressing problems in the immediate future. Although drugs and their use primarily concern the youth, the tentacles of associated problems reach out into the lives of many others. We do not believe that there will be any quick and easy solution to this problem.

This Division Headquarters does not dictate any terms for the implementation of Youth Programs throughout the province. However, we are acutely aware of our obligation toward the younger generation and encourage all our personnel toward relative activity. At present we have Detachment and Highway Patrol members lecturing, particularly to junior classes, at schools in all communities. These lectures deal for the most part with highway safety, however, occasionally other topics are discussed. We have noted too that our personnel here in New Brunswick usually take an active part in community affairs. Frankly, we are quite proud of our public relations and our general acceptance by the youth of today.

COOPERATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

In order for the Force to pursue its many responsibilities, the cooperation of numerous persons in various walks of life is essential. At the close of the 60's I am happy to report full cooperation was extended freely by all departments within the Provincial Government with which we have had daily contact.

The news media within the province is an active source of cooperation and is always ready to offer specialized services. Without this assistance our task in locating missing relatives, lost hunters, and children,

escaped prisoners - the many routine yet urgent cases - would be more difficult. These are but a few instances in which our newspapers, radio, and television institutions render valuable assistance.

The cooperation which exists between police forces, other enforcement agencies within the province, and our Force is worthy of mention. This cooperation is essential if we are to meet our obligations and combat criminal activity in matters of mutual concern.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance given to our Force by the private citizens of the province. Unfortunately there are persons in a minority who look upon the policeman of today as a figure to rebuff, utilizing any method possible. However, we are thankful a great number of our citizens still look upon the policeman as their appointed protector and, realizing this, offer their assistance wherever and whenever possible. Our own personnel are keenly aware of the importance of good public relations in terms of law enforcement.

Our aim will be to continue to fulfill our many obligations in relation to all our duties, whether Federal, Provincial, or Municipal. It is our purpose to do so with vigour and within the highest traditions of our Organization. I would hope our contract responsibilities have been fulfilled satisfactorily during the past year. We look forward to the 70's with enthusiasm.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. Hurlow, C/Supt.
Commanding "J" Division

APPENDIX "A"

ORGANIZATION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1969

	Chief Supt.	Superintendent	Inspector	S/Inspector	Sgt. Major	Staff Sgts.	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl.Cst. & C/M	Public Servants	Marine Csts.	Civ.Employee Pd by Municipality	Totals
"J" Div. HQ Fredericton	1	1	1		1	3	7	9	9	6	31			69
Fredericton S/D HQ			1			1		1			1			4
Dog Section								1						1
G.I.S.							1		2					3
S/D Highway Patrol								1	10		1			12
Traffic NCO							1							1
Identification Sec.						1		1	1					3
Preventive Service Sec.								1	1					2
Fredericton Section NCO						1								1
Chipman Det.								1	1					2
Chipman HP									2					2
Doaktown Det.								1	2					3
Doaktown HP									2					2
Fredericton Det.							2	2	15		1			20
Gagetown Det.								1	1					2
Grand Harbour Det.								1	1					2
Hampton Det.								1	1					2
Hampton HP									2					2
McAdam Det.								1	1					2
Minto Det.								1	4					5
Nashwaaksis Mun. Det.								1	4					5
Oromocto Town Det.							1	2	8				1	12
St.Andrews Town Det.								1	1					2
St.George Det.								1	2					3
Saint John Det.						1		3	15		4			23
Saint John HP								1	6					7
St.Stephen Det.								1	2					3
St.Stephen HP								1	1					2
Sussex Det.								1	3					4
Sussex HP								1	3					4
Sussex Town Det.								1	3					4
Edmundston Section NCO						1								1
Edmundston Det.							1		5		1			7
Edmundston HP								1	2					3
Florenceville Det.									5					5
Florenceville HP									2					2
Grand Falls Det.								1	3					4
Grand Falls HP									2					2
Grand Falls Ident									1					1
Perth-Andover Det.								1	3	1				5
Plaster Rock Det.								1	1					2
St. Leonard Det.								1	1					2
St. Quentin Det.								1	2					3
Woodstock Det.								1	3					4
Woodstock HP								1	3					4

	Chief Supt.	Superintendent	Inspector	S/Inspector	Sgt. Major	Staff Sgts.	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl.Cst. & C/M	Public Servants	Marine Csts.	Civ.Employee Pd by Municipality	Totals
Moncton S/D HQ		1				1	1	5	4	2	8			22
Dog Section									1					1
G.I.S.							1		2					3
S/D Highway Patrol								1	9					10
Traffic NCO							1							1
Identification Sec.							1		2					3
Moncton Section NCO						1								1
Buctouche Det.								1	2					3
Hillsborough Det.								1	1					2
Moncton Det.						1		2	13		1			17
Newcastle Det.							1	1	5		1			8
Newcastle HP									5					5
Petitcodiac Det.								1	2					3
Port Elgin Det.								1	1					2
Richibucto Det.								1	2					3
Richibucto HP								1	2					3
Sackville Det.								1	2					3
Sackville HP								1	2					3
Shediac Det.								1	3					4
Shediac HP									2					2
Bathurst Section NCO						1								1
Bathurst Det.							1		6		1			8
Bathurst Ident								1	1					2
Bathurst G.I.S.								1						1
Bathurst HP								1	3					4
Campbellton Det.								1	4					5
Campbellton HP								1	2					3
Campbellton City Det.							1	2	8				1	12
Caraquet Det.								1	2					3
Caraquet HP									2					2
Jacquet River Det.								1	3					4
Neguac Det.								1	2	1				4
Shippegan Det.								1	2					3
Tracadie Det.							1		2					3
Tracadie Municipal Det.									3					3
Non-Contract Services														
Bank of Canada Guard									1					1
N.C.I.U.							1							1
Race Track Detail								1	4					5
Services Section								1						1
Attached														
Personnel Section				1			1	1						3
Marine Division							1	1				2		4
University Training							1	3	1					5
Training NCO							1							1
Totals	1	2	2	1	1	12	26	81	242	10	50	2	2	432

APPENDIX "B"

Distribution of Police Transport

"J" Division

At December 31, 1969

Location	Police Cars	Highway Cars	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Motors
Division Headquarters	8		4	1	2	1
Fredericton S/D HQ & Sec.NCO	5		3			
Detachments						
Chipman	1	1				
Doaktown	1	1				
Edmundston & Sec.NCO	4	3			1	1
Florenceville	3	1				
Fredericton	8	5			1	1
Gagetown	1				1	1
Grand Falls	2	1	1			
Grand Harbour	1				1	2
Hampton	1	1				
McAdam	1				1	1
Minto	2				1	1
Nashwaaksis	2					
Oromocto Town	3					
Perth-Andover	2					
Plaster Rock	1					
St.Andrews Town	1					
St.George	2					
Saint John	7	3				
St.Leonard	1					
St.Quentin	2					
St.Stephen	2	1				
Sussex	2	2				
Sussex Town	1					
Woodstock	2	2			1	1

Location	Police Cars	Highway Cars	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Motors
Moncton S/D HQ & Sec.NCO	5		3			
Detachments						
Bathurst & Sec.NCO	5	2	1			
Buctouche	2					
Campbellton	2	2			1	1
Campbellton City	2		1			
Caraquet	1	1				
Hillsborough	1					
Jacquet River	2					
Moncton	7	6				
Neguac	1				1	1
Newcastle	3	3			1	1
Petitcodiac	2					
Port Elgin	1					
Richibucto	1	2				
Sackville	1	2				
Shediac	2	1			1	1
Shippegan	2					
Tracadie	2					
Tracadie Town	1					
Totals	109	40	13	1	13	13

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

'J' DIVISION

CAI SG 62
-A56

APR 3 · 1971



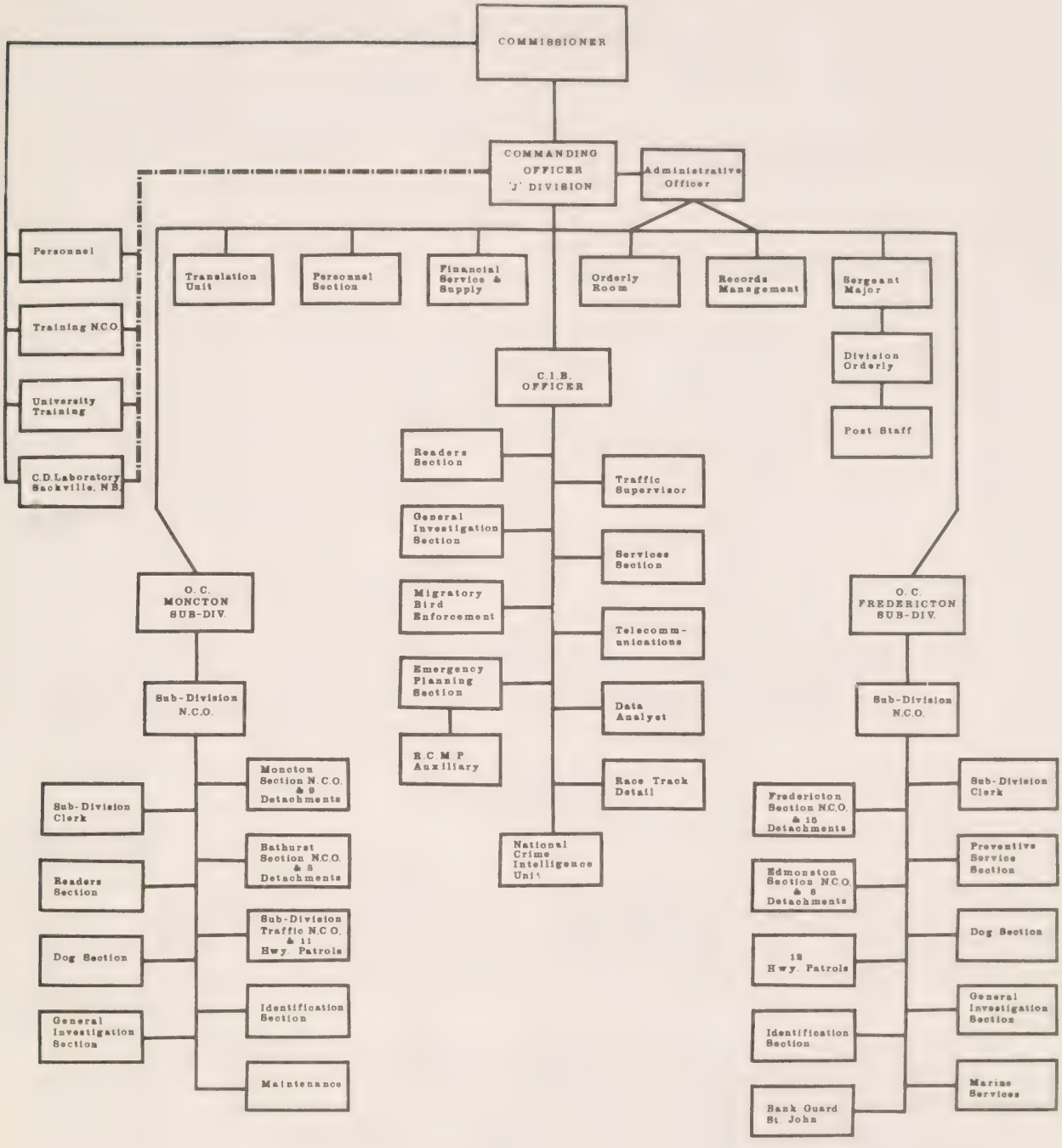
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ORGANIZATION



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Headquarters "J" Division

Fredericton, N. B.
April 14, 1971

The Honourable
The Minister of Justice
Province of New Brunswick
Fredericton, N. B.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the following annual report for the calendar year 1970 of "J" Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which by contract policed the province of New Brunswick during that period.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL

"J" Division Headquarters is located at Fredericton, N. B. There are 40 detachments situated in the province, 17 commanded by the Officer in Charge of Moncton Sub/Division, 23 commanded by the Officer in Charge of Fredericton Sub/Division.

The authorized establishment for "J" Division is 433. As of December 31, 1970 our Force employed a total of 447 persons in the province. This figure includes administrative, detachment and municipal personnel. Manpower allocation within this Division is outlined in appendix "A;" this chart shows the location of sub/division, special squad, detachment and highway patrol units. The contract strength of the Division as of December 31, 1970 was 294 members, plus 29 members employed on municipal police duties.

ADMINISTRATION

Officers stationed within the province as of December 31, 1970 were -

Chief Superintendent W. G. Hurlow
Commanding Officer

Superintendent P. H. Bourassa
Officer in Charge Criminal Investigation Branch

Superintendent J.P.J.P. Drapeau
Officer Commanding Moncton Sub/Division

Inspector M. R. Christensen
Officer Commanding Fredericton Sub/Division

Inspector D. D. Cliffe
Administrative Officer

Sub/Inspector S. W. Kelly
Division Personnel Officer.

CHANGES IN COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL

Inspector M. R. Christensen from "K" Division, Alberta replaced Inspector R. E. Goodyear as Officer Commanding Fredericton Sub/Division on July 9, 1970. Inspector Goodyear was transferred to "B" Division, Newfoundland to assume duties as C.I.B. Officer. Inspector D. D. Cliffe from "E" Division, British Columbia assumed duties as Administrative Officer on July 29, 1970 vice Inspector G. J. Douglas who retired to pension. Inspector J.L.P. Mantha, Division Personnel Officer was transferred to "C" Division, Quebec and was replaced by S/Inspector S. W. Kelly from HQ Division, Ottawa on July 6, 1970.

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal is presented to regular members who have completed twenty years of service and otherwise qualify for this award. During 1970 eight Long Service Medals were presented to serving and non-serving members of this Division on appropriate occasions.

TOWN CONTRACTS

On March 31, 1970 Town Policing Contracts at Sussex and Tracadie were terminated. The complement of municipalities policed by the R.C.M. Police is as follows:

Campbellton	- 3 NCO's,	8 Constables
Nashwaaksis	- 1 NCO,	4 Constables
Oromocto	- 3 NCO's,	8 Constables
St. Andrews	- 1 NCO,	1 Constable.

TEMPORARY SUMMER DETACHMENTS

To promote greater efficiency and coverage, summer detachments were opened at the following points:

Baie Ste. Anne	- 2 Constables
Clair	- 2 Constables
Fundy National Park	- 1 Constable.

MARINE UNITS

On April 1, 1970 the P.V. "DETECTOR" became a permanent part of this Division. With its base at Saint John the boat patrols the coast of the Bay of Fundy and inland as far as Grand Lake and Fredericton via the Saint John River. This is a self-sufficient vessel, manned by a crew of five and is capable of extended patrols. In addition to assisting in general policing, its function includes policing of regattas, enforcement of Small Vessel Regulations and searching operations for lost or drowned persons.

POLICE TRANSPORTS

	1969	1970	Increase	Decrease
Police Cars	109	116	7	
Highway Patrol Cars	40	43	3	
Panel Trucks	13	12		1
Trucks	1	1		
Inland Water Transport	13	13		
Outboard Motors	13	13		

The present vehicle strength is 172. Distribution of these units is contained in appendix "B" of this report.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Radio control centres are operated on a 24-hour 7-day week basis from both Fredericton and Moncton Headquarters. All detachment offices within the Division are radio-equipped as are 164 transport.

Communications between cars and offices are provided through radio repeater facilities located at strategic points in the Division.

RCMP-owned teletype equipment is in operation between Moncton Sub/Division Headquarters and Crime Detection Laboratory, Sackville. This equipment permits the exchange of telex traffic to and from Crime Detection Laboratory, Sackville within our national telex network.

Wirephoto facsimile equipment is in use from "J" Division Headquarters, Fredericton and provides for the exchange of photographic and documental materials with other Divisions similarly equipped.

Maintenance of all Force-owned equipment continues to be performed by civilian member radio technicians located at both Moncton and Fredericton.

POLICE SERVICE DOGS

The Police Service Dog has become a familiar part of police work particularly in the larger police departments of today. Their proven use and value in protecting life and property has become more recognized since the last world war. It is worthy of note that our police service dogs are now employed in searching for illicit drugs. Our photograph depicts a typical "German Shephard" police dog and outlines a few of the many functions required of him. The handler and his dog are usually inseparable, a situation which commences when the animal is relatively young and normally extends for a good number of years. Such a combination of handler and dog is called a "team."

There are two police service dog teams in this province, one located at Fredericton and the other at Moncton. Should the need arise, both teams are subject to duty elsewhere.

POLICE SERVICE DOGS

SEARCH DRUGS

TRACKING CRIMINALS



SEARCH LIQUOR

ESCAPED PRISONERS

SEARCH LOST & STOLEN ARTICLES

MISSING PERSONS

As a matter of interest and statistical information, the work of these two teams has been totalled for the year 1970 to illustrate the extent of their service. For comparison purposes, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969 figures are also shown. There has been an increase in work undertaken by the sections during the past year despite the fact that the Fredericton Section was without a dog for a three-month period. During the past year these sections have had an increase of 24 cases over the year 1969.

Cases	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Search for persons/objects connected with a crime	29	61	62	102	151	106
Escaped prisoners	11	23	19	27	30	19
Missing/lost persons	17	41	25	37	30	24
Drugs						11
Miscellaneous	3	21	17	19	11	86
	60	146	123	185	222	246

The following commentaries indicate the type of cases in which police service dogs have proven successful in the past year.

Lawrence Station - Theft of Copper Wire

During the month of February 1970 the police arrived at the C.P.R. line near Lawrence Station. An alarm had been set off when persons had been cutting copper wire from the C.P.R. line. A search of the area disclosed about a mile of line missing, but the culprits could not be located. The police service dog team from Fredericton arrived at the scene and commenced searching and located a number of rolls of stolen wire and finally picked up the track which led into the woods. After trailing through the woods for approximately one hour and a half, gloves, longnose pliers, wire cutters and spurs were located buried under the snow. The track was continued and led down the highway and back into the woods where two men were located and arrested. Both men entered pleas of guilty to theft charges. This investigation put a stop to a continuing number of crimes of this nature in that particular area. The damage done to the C.P.R. line was estimated at $1,000.00.

Taymouth - Wilful Damage

The services of a police service dog were requested at the scene of C.N.R. freight train derailment caused by a line switch being tampered with. Police Service Dog "ERIC" was called and picked up a track which led to a broken switch lock. The track was continued and led to the residence of a juvenile who was responsible for this offence.

Fredericton - Possession of Narcotics

During the month of August, Fredericton Highway Patrol checked a car and the driver threw an article into the woods. The Fredericton team was called and P.S.D. "FURY" searched the area and located an aspirin bottle full of cigarette butts which contained marihuana. As the result of evidence given by the dog master in this case, a conviction was entered under the Narcotic Control Act.

Marysville - Wounding with Intent

During the month of July two people were shot at the Royal Canadian Legion in Marysville. The gunman fled the area on foot. P.S.D. "Fury" was called and before the tracking was completed the suspect shot another person in the head. The culprit was finally located in the parking lot outside of the Legion. The team approached the accused who at the time was armed with a loaded rifle, the dog was put on the attack and the person was disarmed without further incident. The accused was appropriately dealt with before a court of law and received 7 years to be served in the penitentiary at Dorchester. In this instance it was the consensus that the use of the police dog prevented other persons from being injured or perhaps killed.

IDENTIFICATION SECTIONS

Identification Sections located at Fredericton, Moncton, Bathurst and Grand Falls staffed by thoroughly trained and experienced personnel provide mobile identification services to all detachments, squads and sections in the Division in addition to municipal police departments not having qualified identification members on their staff.

The strategic location of these sections provides minimal response time in answering requests for identification services, i.e., fingerprints, photography, surveying and plan drawing, physical comparisons, etc.

Identification Section members are also called upon to assist the in-service training program by giving lectures to junior detachment members on identification services and to highway patrol and detachment personnel in the operation and maintenance of camera and flash equipment on charge to their respective units.



INTERPOL

Each nation which is a member of Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization) has one National Central Bureau of Interpol, through which all police matters of an international nature are channelled. Although the Royal Canadian Mounted Police acts as the Central Bureau of Interpol for Canada, these facilities are available to all police departments in Canada and international enquiries are directed through our Ottawa Headquarters.

CRIME INDEX SECTION

Our main Crime Index Section is situated at Ottawa and provides a national police service to all accredited law-enforcement agencies in Canada. In addition, Regional Crime Index Sections are maintained in Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Montreal and Halifax. The Regional Index which serves New Brunswick and the other Atlantic Provinces is situated in Halifax.

The functions of these sections are to record intelligence on crimes and criminals and to make this information available to police departments, to identify perpetrators of unsolved crimes, and to publish reports on crimes, wanted persons, etc.

CRIME DETECTION LABORATORIES

Crime Detection Laboratories of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are maintained at the following locations - Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Ottawa, and Sackville, N. B. Our Crime Detection Laboratory at Sackville provides technical services in the forensic sciences to accredited Canadian Law Enforcement Agencies and Criminal Law Courts in the enforcement of the criminal law throughout the four Atlantic Provinces. The Laboratory is divided into seven operational sections which routinely carry out examinations for the submitting agency. These sections are - alcohol, chemistry, document, firearms, hair and fiber, serology and toxicology. In addition to these sections there is maintained at the Ottawa Laboratory the Central Bureau for Counterfeits which is established to receive and examine all counterfeit currency recovered in Canada.

During the calendar year 1970 specialists in the various sections of the laboratory submitted evidence to the courts on over 110 different occasions. These court appearances included practically every jurisdiction within the province and included appearances at coroner's inquests and before Provincial Magistrates Court, and the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

The Alcohol Section of the laboratory, as part of its function, assists with the breathalyzer program in the province. The members of this section conduct courses of two-week duration for the training of breathalyzer technicians. Technicians from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland are trained as well as members of Municipal Police Forces.

During the year ended December 1970 three courses were conducted with a total of 28 members from "J" Division New Brunswick being trained and eight members given refresher courses. Additionally eleven members of municipal police forces throughout New Brunswick were also trained as breathalyzer technicians. This section of the laboratory also services the 25 breathalyzers in use throughout the province by the RCMP and the 7 breathalyzers in use in the province by municipal police forces.

Specialists in the laboratory also provide lectures to members attending in-service training courses when these courses are held in Fredericton.

Theft - Cattle Rustling

The killing and butchering of a steer in Eastern New Brunswick resulted in an investigation by Moncton Detachment. The steer's head and the offal were all that could be located at the scene. The investigator, through diligent investigation, located meat from a freshly butchered animal in a freezer at the home of a suspect. The entire lot of meat was seized. The steer's head and one piece of meat taken from the freezer were transported to the Crime Detection Laboratory at Sackville. Examination of a bone attached to the head and a bone attached to the piece of meat revealed them to be bones from the spine of an ox which had at one time been attached to each other. The Crown's evidence, including that of the laboratory examiner, was presented first at a preliminary hearing in Provincial Magistrates Court, the same evidence was later presented at the trial before the Judge of the County Court. The accused was found guilty by the Court.

Analysis credited with saving life

While the public may link the RCMP only with prosecution of drug offenders, on September 4, 1970 as a direct result of a fast laboratory report by our Crime Detection Laboratory, Sackville, N. B. a Moncton doctor was able to determine treatment which saved a young girl's life.

In brief, a 16-year-old girl was admitted to hospital at 8:00 a.m. in an unconscious condition, believed to be suffering from an overdose of an unknown drug. Specimens were dispatched to the Sackville Laboratory at 11:00 a.m. where staff technicians, through exerted effort, were able to identify the particular barbituate thus enabling the attending doctor to treat his patient within the hour which led to

eventual recovery. Although tests were many and specimens varied, the fact remains that through the efforts put forth by laboratory personnel, who in this instance were concerned with the welfare of a patient, a life was saved.

SPECIAL SQUADS

Racetrack Detail

Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police continue to provide pari-mutuel supervision at the various harness racing tracks in the province of New Brunswick on behalf of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Six racetracks operated this year and members of the Force were present at every race card. The raceways are Edmundston Downs, Iroquois (Edmundston); Wilmot Downs, Fredericton; Brunswick Downs, Moncton (Dieppe); Exhibition Park Raceway, Saint John; Ocean Park Raceway, Barachois (Shediac); and Woodstock Raceway, Woodstock. Of a total of 242 approved race dates, 191 race cards were run off -- an increase of 31 cards over last year. Chatham did not apply for harness racing dates in 1970. Late December, Exhibition Park Raceway introduced their second consecutive season of winter harness racing at Saint John. Total wagering at the six tracks during the year 1970 amounted to $4,203,254.00, which is an increase of $884,560.00 over the 1969 figure.

As in past years, racetrack supervision is coordinated by an NCO and consists of a two-man detail responsible for supervision of the Saint John, Fredericton and Woodstock raceways; a two-man detail supervising the Moncton and Shediac tracks; and two members covering the Edmundston track. Our members are assisted by two Departmental Auditors at each race meet using an Olivetti-Underwood 101 computer. The only exception being Edmundston which employs an additional auditor in lieu of a computer. The details collected $149,745.34 in Provincial Commissions from these six tracks during the 1970 season - this was $32,497.60 higher than the 1969 receipts. These commissions were collected by cheque made payable to the Provincial Minister of Finance and Industry and forwarded to the Department of the Provincial Secretary.

Liquor Squads

Selected members are located in various cities throughout the province and are extensively employed in the enforcement of the Liquor Control Act.

Migratory Birds Convention Act

The Force over the past several years has maintained one bilingual member in this province as a coordinator responsible for the enforcement of the M.B.C.A. With Headquarters centrally located at Moncton that member maintains liaison with Provincial Game Authorities, Canadian Wildlife Service and other related agencies which includes his attendance at Federal/Provincial conferences.

The member responsible for such enforcement is adequately prepared to meet the rugged outdoor environment of this province and his equipment is of first-class quality. Additional manpower is available for his assistance during particular periods throughout the year.

The actual enforcement is carried out by several methods. Recently we have experimented with the use of aircraft to spot violators and have found such an aid to be extremely valuable especially on the more remote inaccessible marsh lands and rocky coastal areas. The boat, of course, has remained a necessity for enforcement agents and is used commonly. New methods of law enforcement are experimented with in a continuing effort to prevent violations of the Act. Integral radio communication plays an important part in coordinating related enforcement of the M.B.C. Act.

Each year a course is held at Division Headquarters dealing with the M.B.C.A. and for the benefit of field personnel. In 1970 a 3-day seminar was held with 17 members attending. Lectures, films and demonstrations relating to enforcement are extended, biologists also give valuable talks on identification of various migratory birds. The safe use of firearms is likewise featured during most courses held.

We are forecasting that the future may well see the expansion of the present M.B.C. Act Enforcement Section in New Brunswick. We regard the bird habitats of this province to be a very important natural asset, certainly worthy of all our efforts to protect them.



Typical "blind" used by poachers on North Shore of New Brunswick. This is an actual photo where police found two offenders hiding inside the blind made from drift pack ice in white costumes. The police boat can be seen directly behind blind.



G.I.S. Detail

Experienced members stated at Bathurst, Fredericton, Saint John, Moncton and Campbellton have been selected for employment on squads to deal with major investigations in the criminal field and other phases of our operations where a prolonged or concentrated and involved investigation is necessary. These members are available to assist all detachments throughout the province and are also available to your Department to undertake special investigations coming within the terms of our contract.

R.C.M.P. Auxiliary Force

In 1970 the strength of the Auxiliary in the province was maintained at between 220 and 225 members. In order to keep this level constant, 21 persons were processed and taken on strength.

Again in 1970 as in 1969, the trend toward more "In-Service Training" and less classroom instruction continued. In all, 11,913 hours of in-service training were recorded for auxiliary members together with approximately 1,400 hours of classroom instruction.



FREDERICTON DETACHMENT - AUXILIARY

FIRST AID COURSE - FREDERICTON N.B. 1970

All 12 Training Centres which are located at centralized areas of the province were in operation with the normal subjects such as criminal code, first aid, search and rescue, etc. being taught.

Several reports were received from Detachment Commanders advising of valuable service given by Auxiliary members, especially at the scene of fatal accidents, drownings, searches for lost persons, and at roadblocks set up during searches for escapees.

At present the morale of the Auxiliary member appears very high with excellent relations being maintained between regular members of the Force and Auxiliaries. It is hoped in the near future to have a Divisional Conference at which time future activities of the Auxiliary Police Program will be discussed as well as a more extensive training program.

DRUGS

During 1970 the illegal use of drugs saw an upward progression. Our enforcement picture indicates that the majority of importers and pushers have been identified and successfully prosecuted. In addition, the detection and prosecution of users has shown an increase.

Marihuana and hashish were the most common drugs of abuse under the Narcotic Control Act and L.S.D. the main drug of abuse under the Food and Drugs Act. Other common drugs of abuse were detected to a lesser extent. To date heroin has not become a problem in New Brunswick.

During the year numerous instructional lectures were delivered to nurses, hospital staffs, teachers, service clubs and home and school groups. In addition, several courses were conducted to acquaint police agencies with prevailing trends and techniques utilized by violators of these Acts.

Offenders have gone to great length to conceal the importation of these drugs and several interesting seizures have been made. The largest seizure to date in Canada made east of Montreal occurred at the port of Saint John where a vehicle imported from the Far East was searched and found to have 62 pounds of illicit drugs concealed in specially-built compartments.

Successful prosecution of this case netted the two offenders a total of 14 years in penitentiary and the forfeiture of their vehicle.



Sixty-two pounds of hashish seized while being illegally imported through the port of Saint John, N. B.

OFFENCES RELATING TO CURRENCY

The number of cases of circulation of counterfeit currency of U.S. or Canadian origin declined from 181 notes circulated in 1969 to 138 in 1970, however, the number of bills seized increased to 717. Five individuals were convicted of uttering. The highlight of all offences occurring in 1970 took place in the Campbellton, N. B. area. The modus operandi used in this operation by two females and one male companion was to visit small business establishments and purchase items to the value of a dollar or less and pay for same with a counterfeit $10.00 bill. The alertness and cooperation of all the store operators involved resulted in the arrest and subsequent conviction of this trio. One hundred and two additional notes were seized from them.

As a result of their arrest in the province, a search of their residence in the province of Quebec resulted in a substantial seizure under the Excise Act.

The existing cooperation between ourselves and various police authorities in the U.S. and Canada has maintained an upper hand on this phase of our police work. To our knowledge, there was no one engaged in the printing of counterfeit currency in this province.

N.C.I.U.

The National Crime Intelligence Unit in this province was engaged throughout the year in gathering intelligence on certain individuals and firms engaged in operations of dubious nature. Of particular interest was one mining operation where a considerable amount of money was realized through the sale of unregistered stock to U.S. citizens mostly. This case is presently before the courts.

Investigation of a maneuver which involved the transfer of thousands of dollars daily through different banks from Montreal to this province resulted in identifying the individuals involved and the purpose of these monetary transfers, which was kiting. The Force notified the banks and a possible loss in excess of $25,000 was averted. The matter was settled out of court with the responsible party acknowledging his debt to the bank in the amount involved.

Considerable time was also spent in assisting other Units across Canada who had enquiries to make in the province and the same applied to U.S. Authorities although on a smaller scale.

RECRUITING

The year 1970 was a very successful year from the point of view of our recruiting program. During this period 266 applications for engagement in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were received from New Brunswick residents. In 1970, 53 recruits from the province were engaged and posted to our Training Division at Regina, Sask. Members of the personnel branch staff conducted 690 interviews within this province during the past year. The results of these interviews provided continual assessment of our manpower resources and played a vital role in the promotion and placement of members.

CRIME AND OFFENCES AGAINST PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The following comparative figures show a breakdown of Criminal Code offences by statute:

Classification	1969 Reported or Known to Police	1969 Actual Number	1970 Reported or Known to Police	1970 Actual Number
Murder	1	1	3	3
Rape	17	8	20	7
Other Sexual Offences	94	71	119	86
Wounding	15	12	6	5
Assaults (not indecent)	1,100	966	1,189	1,033
Robbery	22	15	24	20
Breaking and Entering	1,793	1,630	2,106	1,906
Theft - Motor Vehicle	319	236	313	189
Theft over $50.00	859	674	1,094	911
Theft $50.00 and under	2,022	1,791	2,397	2,125
Have Stolen Goods	87	76	104	80
Frauds	234	192	325	267
Gaming and Betting	4	3	9	7
Offensive Weapons	68	67	101	80
Prostitution	2	1	4	2
Other Criminal Code (except Traffic & Arson)	3,650	3,183	4,471	3,856
Criminal Negligence Causing Death	6	6	5	5
Criminal Negligence Causing Bodily Harm	-	-	3	3
Criminal Negligence Operating Motor Vehicle	2	2	6	6
Fail to Stop or Remain at Scene of Accident	167	136	113	97
Dangerous Driving	94	92	72	71
Driving While Impaired	1,161	1,161	1,305	1,305
Fail or refuse to provide Breath Sample	-	-	86	86
Driving while Disqualified	164	164	225	225

SUMMARY OF INTERESTING CASES

Murder

During the evening of March 5, 1970, a married woman of Barnesville, N. B. had been visiting at the home of an elderly neighbor and while there consumed a quantity of liquor. She later decided to spend the night at the neighbor's residence and took her son with her.

The woman's husband returned home from work at approximately 11:00 p.m. and finding his house vacant proceeded to the neighbor's home to get his wife. The irate husband began pounding on the door at which time his wife took a rifle from a bedroom and fired a shot through the closed door. The shot struck her husband in the abdomen causing severe injuries which proved fatal on April 8, 1970.

The wife of the deceased was charged with non-capital murder and subsequently found not guilty on May 22, 1970.

On November 22, 1970 the bodies of 36-year-old Marlene COLLETT, 12-year-old Michael and 11-year-old Roger COLLETT were discovered in their home at Penniac, N. B. Investigation revealed that the victims were strangled to death and Harold George COLLETT, husband and father of the deceased persons, was subsequently taken into custody and charged with non-capital murder.

Following preliminary proceedings, the accused was committed to the Provincial Hospital at Saint John, N. B. on a Lieutenant-Governor's warrant.

The murder of William MARQUIS, age 52, of Clair, N. B. occurred at approximately 4:00 p.m. on November 9, 1970 at the Riverview Hotel, Clair, N. B. MARQUIS, who resided at the hotel, was attempting to repair a light fixture on the third floor when he was fatally shot.

Investigation resulted in the apprehension of 53-year-old Roger LEVESQUE who also resided at the Riverview Hotel. He was subsequently charged with non-capital murder which was reduced to manslaughter during the trial. The sentence of the court was that the accused be committed to the Maritime Penitentiary at Dorchester, N. B. for a term not more than seven years.

Considerable assistance has been rendered to the Dieppe Town Police in their investigation into the death of 16-year-old Claire GAGNON which occurred on May 24, 1970. To date, this murder is unsolved but investigation is continuing.

Assaults

Our records show a total of 1,033 cases of assault during 1970. These statistics reveal an increase of 67 such offences over 1969. Included in these figures are the crimes of common assault, assault causing bodily harm and assaults on peace officers. The attacks on peace officers in the execution of their duties numbered 36, which is comparable to this type of offence during the preceding year. The assaults on our members were not of a particular violent nature and full recovery from injuries was made in all cases.

Robbery

Our investigations into robberies numbered 20 this year, comparable to figures compiled in 1969. The following case was of particular interest.

On October 10, 1970 two men wearing black hoods over their heads forced their way into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Conners at Blackville, N. B. Mr. Conners operates a small grocery business in the village and had just returned to his home when the intruders arrived. Both men were armed with sawed-off rifles and one shot was fired during the initial contact with the victims. It is believed that the shot was fired to stress the point they were serious and wanted money. After getting the money, the men bound the victims about the ankles and wrists with adhesive tape and then left via automobile.

Our subsequent investigation resulted in locating an abandoned vehicle three miles from the scene of the offence. Enquiries revealed that the vehicle was stolen in Newcastle, N. B. on the day of the robbery. Examination of the vehicle by our Identification Section produced a fingerprint belonging to a well-known criminal who was located and arrested in Saint John, N. B. A considerable sum of money was also recovered at this time, however, the suspect would not admit responsibility for the robbery or name his accomplice. While we proceeded with the charge of theft of vehicle, the charge of armed robbery was withdrawn on instructions of the Crown Prosecutor because of insufficient evidence. The offence is still under investigation.

On September 8, 1970 four young men left their homes in the province of Quebec and proceeded to Edmundston, N. B. in a 1967 Ford. They arrived in the early a.m. of September 9 and later in the day obtained two rooms at a local hotel. During the afternoon of the same day, they drove around the Edmundston area looking over banks that perhaps would be an easy target for robbery. They settled on the Credit Union at St. Francois, N. B. and immediately put their plans into operation. In the evening of 9th September they stole a 1964 Oldsmobile which was hidden at an abandoned house near the scene.

The four culprits left their hotel at approximately 9:00 a.m. of 10th September being driven to the abandoned house by one of the suspects. At this point, the other three subjects switched to the stolen vehicle and proceeded to the Credit Union at St. Francois. Two of the men had pulled hoods over their heads and entered the Credit Union, the other remained in the stolen vehicle as driver and lookout. The armed men forced the manager to lie face down on the floor while the robbery was committed and they fled the scene. A description of the stolen vehicle along with details of the offence were immediately passed to our Clair and Edmundston Detachments. Roadblocks were set up and extra patrols made in the immediate area. Approximately a mile from the scene, the stolen vehicle was located and three sets of footprints led off into the woods. It is of interest to note that perhaps the culprits would have been successful in their escape but for the fact that the stolen car ran out of gas shortly after the offence was committed.

Police service dogs and aircraft, together with vehicle and foot patrols, were immediately brought into play and a short time later one suspect, operating the Ford, was apprehended by our members on a road block.

A second member of the group was arrested later in the day a short distance from where the trio entered the woods. Investigation continued throughout the night and next day the remaining two suspects were arrested about four miles from Clair, N. B.

Three of the men were charged and convicted of armed robbery while the charge against the driver of the Ford vehicle was withdrawn. All of the stolen cash was recovered and returned to the owner.

Escapes

The number of escapes from Provincial Penal Institutions during 1970 has remained comparable to that of previous years. Each year we experience what could be termed a "natural phenomenon" and as the warm months of early summer arrive there is a definite rash of escapes. Our 1970 escape figures (RCMP jurisdiction only) show the following:

Federal Prison, Dorchester, N. B.	- 25
Provincial Penal Institutions (includes 31 adults, 23 juveniles)	- 54
Provincial Hospital, Campbellton	- 4.

A rather unusual escape occurred at the Sackville Memorial Hospital during the late fall of 1970. The circumstances briefly were as follows: an inmate of the Federal Penitentiary at Dorchester was admitted to the nearby Sackville Hospital for minor surgery. One evening a person posing as a visitor arrived by taxi at the hospital to visit the inmate. Once inside the "visitor" pulled a knife and threatened a nurse, demanding the release of the inmate. The escape was successful, however, the man who posed as the "visitor" was apprehended shortly after in a nearby city. The original prisoner-patient remains at large at this writing.

In still another instance, a convict from the Federal Prison escaped and remained at large for a period of several weeks before he was recaptured. This particular prisoner had escaped in order to find additional evidence that he had been previously unjustly convicted and that certain witnesses had committed perjury. His case is presently under investigation by the authorities concerned.

While escapes from the Federal Penitentiary at Dorchester were unusually high in the past year, an investigation conducted by prison authorities revealed certain adverse conditions which were immediately rectified. The situation has since returned to normal and no further escapes occurred.

During mid-December 1970, the teen-aged daughter of the Kent County Gaoler at Richibucto received deserving publicity and appropriate recognition for her part in preventing a planned gaol break of two inmates.

Upon hearing a commotion and sensing something wrong the young girl rushed from her home to the adjoining cell block just in time to slam a steel door shut and thwart the getaway of two prisoners. She then summonsed the Police, who released her father and the assistant gaoler who were being held captive by the inmates. The two men responsible were consequently dealt with by the court and received an additional three-year sentence to be served in the Federal Penitentiary.

Criminal Negligence

Criminal negligence, sections 192 and 193, is a serious offence as it relates to the person. Offences of this nature are often present in serious or fatal motor vehicle accidents. During the past year eight prosecutions were entered by this Force under these sections, this figure compares favourably with the past. At the present we are investigating one case of suspected child abuse.

Offences Arising from the Operation of a Motor Vehicle

Criminal negligence, failing to remain at the scene of an accident, dangerous driving and driving whilst impaired originate from the Criminal Code and as such are considered serious in nature.

There has been an upward trend in most categories mentioned above. In 1969, 1,165 motor vehicle drivers were charged for driving whilst impaired. In 1970, 1,334 were charged. Although there may be an increase indicated in this type of offence, it is apparent that more convictions have resulted due, in part, to extended use of the breathalyzer.

Offences against the Rights of Property

Offences in this category include break, enter and theft, theft, possession of stolen property, false pretences and forgery. Safe attacks continue to rank high as the most serious offence involving the travelling criminal.

Theft of autos has shown a decrease in the past year and no organized car-theft rings operated in New Brunswick during 1970.

The incidence of false pretence and forgeries remained relatively at the same level during the past year. No new techniques have been employed, however, the technique of opening several bank accounts in a community with fraudulent cheques and then writing cheques on the account and receiving the currency has become more prevalent. During the past year several stock frauds have been investigated which accounted for substantial losses to the individuals defrauded. However, this type of offence has been kept to a bare minimum with our investigators cataloguing all transactions and preparing indictments in the majority of cases.

Most of the offences in these categories could have been prevented if the complainants had taken reasonable precautions to have the accused adequately identify himself and the company or group he professed to represent. Businesses are still reluctant to challenge the identify of a potential customer or client.

Sexual Offences

Eleven cases of alleged rape were recorded by our Detachments during 1970. One case was proceeded with and resulted in an acquittal. The remaining ten cases were unfounded or processed for a lesser offence.

A total of 86 sex offences other than rape were reported and investigated. These included indecent assault, incest, indecent acts, gross indecency, and other illegal sexual acts. It is interesting to note that our statistics involving sex crimes showed a decrease of 15 cases over 1969.

During the early morning of October 4, 1970, our Moncton Detachment received a visit from a young couple who had been assaulted while parked in a remote area near the city. The male visitor related that he and his girlfriend were parked when five men approached their car and smashed out a window. The victims were then hauled out of the vehicle and the female indecently assaulted. While our members were recording this complaint, another young man arrived and related a similar incident.

Immediate investigation by our Moncton Detachment resulted in the apprehension of five young adults. Four of these men were subsequently convicted of indecent assault and the charge against the fifth individual was withdrawn when it was established that he tried to prevent the crimes.

It can be readily appreciated that this situation, if permitted to go unchecked, could have possibly resulted in similar or more serious acts being committed in the future. As it turned out, the prompt manner in which the investigation was conducted resulted in the offenders being identified and brought to justice.

Arson

As in the past, many fires of dubious origin occurred within the boundaries of the province inflicting their toll of damage and destruction. Investigations carried out were hampered in many instances by a lack of evidence or ways of establishing the cause of the fire due to total destruction. Arsonists are sometimes able to conceal and disguise their acts to such a degree that the cause of the fire is attributed to natural conditions.

A total of 102 fires were investigated by the R.C.M. Police. Of this number, 28 charges against 27 adults and two juveniles were laid. The number of fires showed an increase of 20 over the previous year and once again the majority of these fires could be classified as of a mischievous nature, it other words, destroying property for the sake of destruction.

The costliest conflagration deliberately set in this province during the past year was the burning of the bridge at Red Bank, Northumberland Co. which spanned the Northwest Miramichi River. Replacement of this structure has been estimated at $2 million. Our investigators in this particular instance were successful in the apprehension of five juveniles. Their cases are now before the courts.

As previously reported, Halloween remains the most active night in regard to fires being deliverately set. It would appear that individuals are taking advantage of the long-standing rule of Halloween fires to destroy valuable property. This type of vandalism is fairly well generalized throughout the province and all possible efforts are being put forth by this Force to curtail such activities.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL LAWS

The following figures indicate the total number of offences investigated under the Provincial Statutes and Municipal Acts during the three-year period January 1, 1968 to December 31, 1970.

	1968	1969	1970
Motor Vehicle Act	27,333	27,865	27,086
All other Provincial Statutes	6,990	7,913	7,080
Municipal Bylaws (except Traffic)	87	55	52

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT AND HIGHWAY CONDITIONS

During the year 1970, members on Highway Patrol logged 2,528,879 miles and were on duty for a total of 180,429 hours. Of the total "on duty" hours, 124,856 or 69.2% were spent on patrol, which includes radar operation, unmarked car patrols and accident investigations.



Members spent 32,036 hours on "unmarked car" patrols which resulted in 7,329 prosecutions, or a prosecution every 4.4 hours on patrol. The remaining hours were spent on various other duties of our Traffic Law Enforcement Program, such as court appearances and safety education.

The following are comparative statistics relating to duties performed on the highways during the past three years:

	1968	1969	1970
Traffic Cases (M. V. Act)	27,333	27,865	27,086
Traffic Cases (Criminal Code)	1,429	1,535	1,705
Voluntary Penalties	21,781	23,146	22,662
Written Warnings	8,058	6,679	6,039
Fatal Motor Vehicle Accidents	161	160	143
Persons Killed	205	201	178
Nonfatal Accidents	5,311	5,061	4,843

It will be noted that although the number of prosecutions under the Motor Vehicle Act decreased in 1970 as compared with 1969, prosecutions under the Criminal Code dealing with traffic increased 10 per cent in 1970.

Accidents in 1970 showed a favourable decrease for the third successive year. The number of fatal motor vehicle accidents decreased for the fourth successive year and was the lowest since 1964.

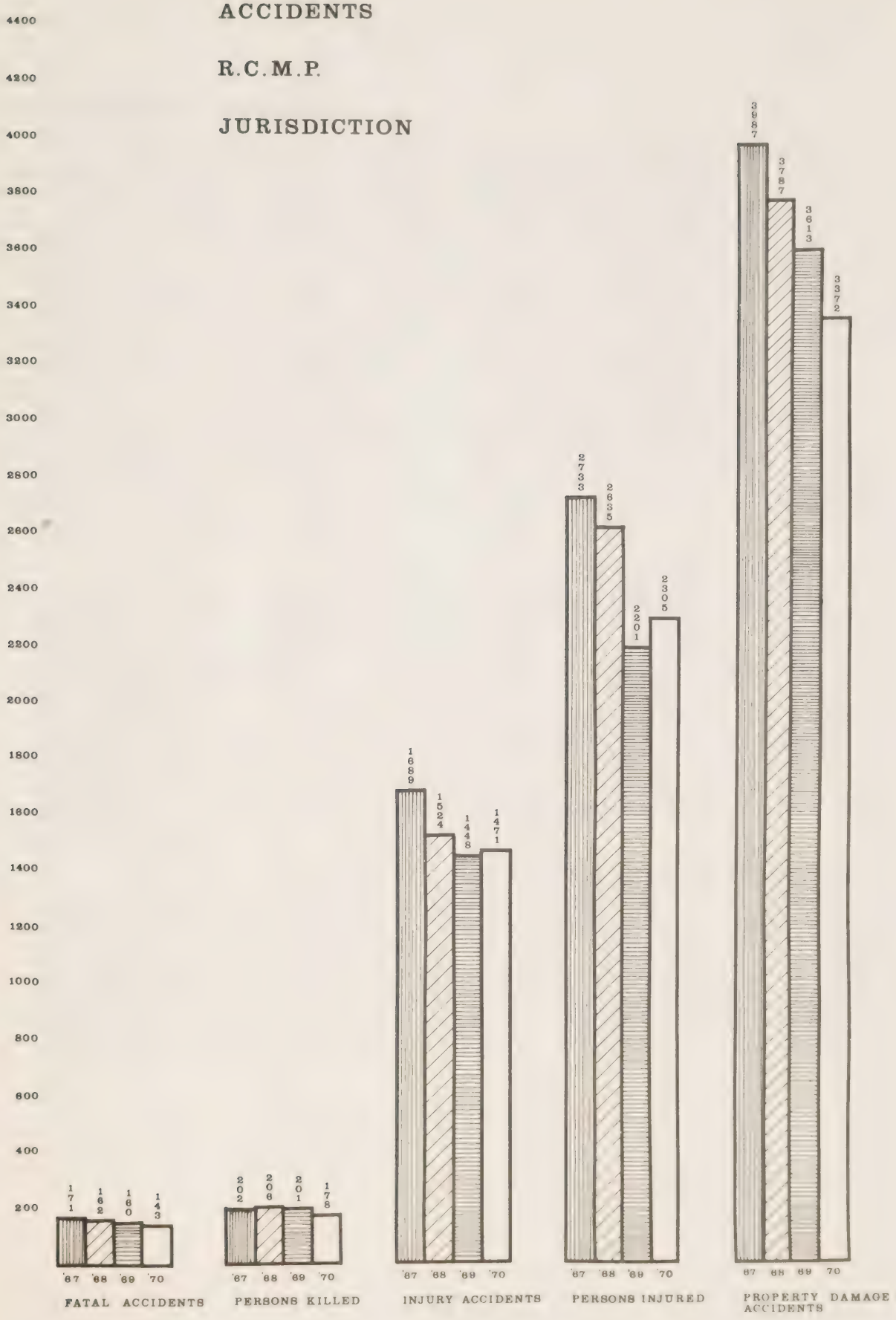
Pedestrians killed decreased to 40 in 1970, the lowest in more than ten years. Again, more than one-half of those killed were under 16 years of age.

Alcohol involvement in fatal motor vehicle accidents showed an increase in 1970 to 47%. This compares with 35% in 1969.

ACCIDENTS

R.C.M.P.

JURISDICTION



BREATHALYZER OPERATIONS

The breath-test legislation and its effects on the drinking driver were probably the most talked about and most publicized items during 1970. The following headline appeared in the Montreal Star, "Second Rate Legislation." There were other various headlines dealing with specific cases. One such case dealt with the effects of ammonia on the breathalyzer. The evidence presented before the lower court resulted in an acquittal for the accused, however, on appeal before the County Court the decision was reversed when evidence was presented to show that ammonia had no effect on the breathalyzer under our operating conditions and so the arguments continued. One judge in British Columbia ruled that the compulsory breath test does not constitute a violation of the Canadian Bill of Rights. The judge was quoted as saying "to protect the majority, parliament can restrict the freedom of an individual, and in doing so it does not trangress the Bill of Rights."

Difficulties can always be anticipated with this type of legislation especially when it deals with the drinking driver, however, drinking drivers do kill. They kill innocent people who are fathers, mothers, sons and daughters and they also kill themselves. No one group in society is immune to this waste of life on our highways. Recent figures quoted by the Canada Safety Council show that the losses to the Canadian economy excluding loss of production because of injury and death run up to $1 billion annually in Canada. Alcohol is reported to be involved in at least 50% of all fatal accidents. Twenty-four fewer persons were killed on New Brunswick highways in 1970 compared to 1969.

It has been proven that as the enforcement level increases, traffic violations and accidents decrease. It is with this in mind that we have continued to expand our breathalyzer program in 1970. Eight new units were added and we now have 25 units strategically located throughout the province. Our members conducted 1,211 breath tests in 1970 compared to 796 in 1969. Eighty-five persons refused to take the test in 1970 compared with 111 refusals in 1969.

Education and publicity were also a major part of our 1970 breathalyzer program. Our members made appearances on radio and T.V. to demonstrate and talk about the use of the breathalyzer. We also made 43 other appearances before such groups as service clubs, military personnel, ministerial associations and university groups. We also had a breathalyzer display during Canada Police Week.

Our training program was continued in 1970 with one course being held at Canadian Forces Base Summerside and two courses at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown. Twenty-seven breathalyzer technicians were trained for our program. We also trained technicians for the city of Bathurst, city of Moncton, and town of Chatham who all entered the program during 1970.

Richard E. Erwin, in his book "The Defense of Drunk Driving Cases" has written a chapter on the breathalyzer and he stated "The breathalyzer is probably the best of the breath methods for determining blood alcohol in that the measuring device for determining the volume of air tested is very well engineered and appears to be quite accurate." The breathalyzer has been proven to be accurate when operated by competent technicians.

We have one of the best breathalyzer training programs in the Dominion of Canada with a competent training staff under the direction of Sub/Inspector John Hoday, Officer in Charge, Crime Detection Laboratory, Sackville, N. B. It is with this knowledge that I feel safe in stating that we have competent technicians in the province of New Brunswick. Liaison is maintained with the municipal police forces and assistance is rendered whenever requested.

The following statistics show a breakdown of the work conducted during 1970. It may be of interest to note that the average blood alcohol level of drivers tested is around 0.18% and only 5% of the total tested were under 0.10% blood alcohol.

BREATHALYZER TESTS CONDUCTED

1970

LOCATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
EDMUNDSTON	3	1	4	0	1	5	5	4	7	7	0	3	40
ST. QUENTIN											2	5	7
GRAND FALLS	6	8	7	5	15	13	8	8	17	9	8	4	108
PLASTER ROCK											2	0	2
PERTH-ANDOVER	3	1	4	3	6	6	4	8	9	4	5	1	54
FLORENCEVILLE										3	3	2	8
WOODSTOCK	2	4	4	3	2	3	2	7	10	7	9	8	61
DOAKTOWN	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	5	2	7	3	5	29
FREDERICTON	7	16	23	11	10	6	13	12	11	18	8	17	152
CHIPMAN							2	4	4	8	1	4	23
OROMOCTO	4	6	7	1	10	10	12	7	10	8	2	3	80
SAINT JOHN	6	11	9	1	4	0	3	14	2	4	3	0	57
ST. GEORGE											3	1	4
HAMPTON							2	1	3	5	4	1	16
SUSSEX	1	4	3	7	5	5	6	9	7	5	5	4	61
MONCTON	5	9	6	2	5	5	10	14	8	20	9	10	103
SACKVILLE	0	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	14
SHEDIAC	2	4	7	6	7	2	8	5	2	3	2	2	50
RICHIBUCTO	3	0	2	7	4	1	8	8	4	4	7	3	51
NEWCASTLE	6	6	7	3	6	3	4	8	7	5	1	1	57
BATHURST	2	1	8	5	12	12	6	9	6	7	12	0	80
TRACADIE	4	4	4	4	11	7	4	3	10	5	1	0	57
CARAQUET											3	2	5
JACQUET RIVER	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	3	14
CAMPBELLTON	5	3	6	7	9	10	6	5	7	8	8	4	78
	61	82	110	67	109	91	105	131	127	142	101	85	1,211

The units at St. Quentin, St. George, Plaster Rock and Caraquet started operations in November, Florenceville in October, Hampton and Chipman in July.

1970 Case Load by Month

Month	No. of Breath Tests	Average Blood Alcohol %	No. of Refusals	No. of Charges under Sections 222	223(2)	224 CC	No. of Cases detected as result of M. V. Accident
Jan	61	0.197%	2	12	1	57	14
Feb	82	0.172%	5	9	5	78	7
Mar	110	0.180%	12	15	14	115	24
Apr	67	0.182%	5	58	4	18	14
May	109	0.183%	11	135	1	2	18
June	91	0.175%	9	84	4	12	13
July	105	0.169%	6	14	6	96	20
Aug	131	0.177%	4	10	2	109	19
Sept	127	0.177%	10	15	12	122	20
Oct	142	0.180%	8	14	6	139	24
Nov	101	0.174%	5	17	8	101	14
Dec	85	0.169%	8	5	8	73	23

The following table shows a percentage breakdown into blood alcohol levels for the total tests conducted during 1970

No. of Tests	Percentage of Total	Blood Alcohol Levels
Under 0.10% B.A.	62	5%
0.10% to 0.15% BA	343	29%
0.16% to 0.20% BA	446	37%
0.21% to 0.30% BA	340	28%
Over 0.30% BA	20	1%

Fourteen per cent of those tested on the breathalyzer were arrested as a result of motor vehicle accidents. Seventy-two per cent of the total taking breath tests (1,211) entered a plea of guilty on their first appearance in court.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

Enforcement of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Act is our responsibility, however, general enforcement of the act still rests with the various municipal police forces within their respective jurisdictions. Serious offences are usually investigated by this Force with enforcement involving licensed premises left to provincial inspectors employed directly by the Liquor Commission. Statistics for the year 1970 are shown below.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT (1970)

	Offences Reported	Convictions	Dismissed	Outstanding
Selling and Keeping for Sale, Sec. 117	113	105	4	4
Illegal Possession Sec. 118	4,922	4,880	5	37
Possession of Liquor other than Commission Sec. 119	49	48	1	-
Intoxicated Sec. 122(2)	319	317	2	-
Offences committed by Minors, Sec. 123	829	816	8	5
Possession by Restricted Persons, Sec. 143(3)	15	15	-	-
Other Offences	92	76	6	10
Unknown Seizures	71	-	-	-

In addition to Liquor Control Act enforcement, 239 persons were detained under the new Intoxicated Detention Act which was proclaimed on June 1, 1970.

OTHER PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The Salvage Dealers Licensing Act continues to receive close attention from our members who maintain checks on salvage yards and secondhand stores. These outlets are sometimes utilized by persons as a source of disposal of stolen property.

While provincial motor vehicle inspectors are responsible for enforcement of the Gasoline Motive Fuel Tax Act our members assist by checking suspect vehicles using "tax exempt" gasoline on highways.

Our members aid forest rangers in dealing with serious infractions of the Provincial Game Act while violations detected by our members on patrol are carried through to conclusion.

MUNICIPAL POLICING

There was no appreciable change in the policing carried out in this respect. The predominant offences encountered were those of parking violations.

NONCRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

The duties of the R.C.M. Police, in addition to violations of the statutes which are the responsibility of our Force to investigate, also consist of cases which are of a noncriminal nature. Included in this category are:

(1) Strikes and Demonstrations
(2) Assistance to Public - Noncriminal Matters
(3) Missing Persons
(4) Lost and Found Property
(5) Mentally Disturbed and Deranged Persons
(6) Firearm Registrations and Permits
(7) Noncriminal Investigations for Foreign Authorities
(8) Instruction on Law Enforcement to other Police Forces
(9) Security of Visiting VIP's
(10) Highway Safety Education

During the past tourist season our Force organized an Emergency Tourist Location Service in cooperation with the news media and New Brunswick Tourist Services. It became known as "Tourist Alert" and of 194 requests received relating to serious personal matters 57 individuals were located.

The Force assisted other law-enforcement agencies during the past year, both on criminal and noncriminal matters.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS

During the past 12 months a total of 222 sudden deaths excluding highway fatalities were investigated by the R.C.M. Police. A breakdown of these fatalities in comparison with 1969 is charted below. It will be noted this is an increase of 10 deaths over 1969.

Classification	1969	1970
Natural Causes	66	96
Asphyxia	5	6
Fire	15	22
Hunting	2	3
Aeroplane Crash	2	5
Gunshot	-	5
Industrial	2	11
Electrocution	-	2
Drowning	44	29
Train	4	2
Exposure	4	3
Suicide	43	27
Miscellaneous	25	11
	212	222

REVENUE COLLECTED FOR THE PROVINCE

In addition to revenue collected on behalf of the province from Racetrack Commissions, the following comparative figures indicate the amounts collected in voluntary penalties under the Motor Vehicle Act.

1968	1969	1970
$273,785.08	$293,307.45	$285,784.61

It will be noted the amount collected in the year 1970 is consistent with previous years.

TRAINING PROGRAM

The training offered to members of the Force stationed in New Brunswick during 1970 was quite similar to that carried out the previous year.

We continued to provide recruit field training (six months on-the-job training conducted at selected field detachments where recruits are functional policemen) to those members coming to this Division directly from the six months basic recruit training at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Operational courses of two weeks in duration for general duty constables continued with a view of improving the efficiency of detachment investigators in areas where research has shown a need for training. Short courses of one to three days in duration of a specialized nature were conducted in various fields, such as drug enforcement, radar training, etc., where a definite need emerged in respect to police operations. We also continued to provide training in basic personnel management for corporals and senior constables employed in first-line supervisory positions.

Including the training mentioned above, the following is a list of the courses given to members of "J" Division in New Brunswick or at other points outside the province:

Description of Training	No. Personnel Attending
Breathalyzer	28
Canadian Police College	6
Commercial Fraud	1
Defensive Driving Instructors	4
Drug Enforcement	110
Explosives Identification and Safety	14
Financial Services and Supply	1
French Language	7
Ground Search and Rescue	13

Description of Training	No. Personnel Attending
Job Analysis and Job Description Writing	8
Migratory Birds Convention Act	17
Operational In-Service Training	50
Police Personnel Management (Basic)	12
Police Service Dog	2
Preventive Service	5
Radar	30
School of Instructional Technique	9
Senior Investigators	6
Statistical Data Analysis	1
Survey and Plan Preparation for Identification Section Members	2
Tear Gas	20
Traffic Law Enforcement and Accident Investigation	20
University Training	5

We have a sufficient number of members trained in riot and mob control to cope with emergency situations that may reasonably be expected. Follow-up training for these members was carried out throughout 1970.

REVOLVER AND RIFLE TRAINING

The annual practical pistol and rifle courses were held in "J" Division for all NCO's and Constables in 1970.

BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION

Grand Falls Identification Section has moved into new quarters, and new quarters are under construction for our Hampton Detachment. Both of these units are being supplied under our build-for-lease program.

YOUTH

We are encouraged somewhat to note that the extremely rebellious activities that involved the country's youth over the latter half of the '60s has greatly diminished. Hopefully this may be an indication of better days ahead.

Our contact with the youth has been limited for the most part to those from New Brunswick. We have a very active recruiting program which has been mentioned elsewhere in this report. From the response we have concluded that the police image is respected and we are by no means an "enemy." Many young men from this province are firmly entrenched in police work with this Force and other police departments.

"Police Week" was observed all across Canada for the first time during 1970. While our display was directed to the public in general, we found it was mainly the younger set who was most interested.

Members of this Force throughout the province continue to give of their time in a variety of ways to promote good public relations particularly with children. Such activity includes scouting, community sports and church work. Our highway patrolmen continue to lecture to school groups. This latter program is receiving priority as we are convinced of the value of highway education to the young. The school has proved to be very useful and appropriate in the dispensing of safety education.

We continue in the belief that your youth provided with proper guidance will fulfill our expectations. Certainly we stand ready to assist them in any possible way.

CONCLUSION

The objective of this publication has been primarily to present a relatively brief but comprehensive summary of our establishment and activities during 1970. Statistics as shown were compiled from our own records which are considered reasonably accurate. "Cases of Interest" and photographs have been included to coordinate the reported statistical breakdown of the many duties performed.

In concluding my yearly report, Mr. Minister, I extend sincere thanks to the staff at all levels of Provincial Government agencies, local Police Departments and private enterprises with whom we have had contact during the year. Their advice and spirit of cooperation was of great benefit. The exemplary service rendered by the news media in general and, in particular, the radio and television stations is gratefully acknowledged by this Force.

Finally, I would be remiss in failing to acknowledge the cooperation received from the citizens of New Brunswick which contributed in great measure to the efficiency, stature and harmony of our organization. We are keenly aware of the importance of good police relations and will continue to emphasize fulfillment of our many obligations, without prejudice, to the limit of our ability.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. A. Harlow, C/Supt.
Commanding "J" Division

ORGANIZATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1970

	Chief Supt.	Superintendent	Inspector	S/Inspector	Sgt. Major	Staff Sgts.	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Civ. Members	Spl. Constables	Public Servants	Civ. Employee Paid by Municipality	TOTALS
"J" Div HQ Fredericton	1	1	1		1	5	6	10	7	6		34		72
Fredericton S/Div HQ			1			1		1				1		4
Dog Section								1						1
G.I.S.							1		2					3
S/Div. Highway Patrol							1	1	10			1		13
Identification Section						1		1	1					3
Preventive Service Sec								1	1					2
Fredericton Section NCO						1								1
Chipman Detachment								1	1					2
Chipman H.P.									2					2
Doaktown Det.								1	2					3
Doaktown H.P.									2					2
Fredericton Det.						1	1	3	14			2		21
Gagetown Det.								1	1					2
Grand Harbour Det.								1	1					2
Hampton Det.								1	1					2
Hampton H.P.									2					2
McAdam Det.								1	1					2
Minto Detachment								1	3					4
Nashwaaksis Mun. Det.								1	4					5
Oromocto Town Det.							1	2	8				1	12
St. Andrews Town Det.								1	1					2
St. George Det.								1	2					3
Saint John Det.						1	1	3	12			4		21
Saint John H.P.							1		6					7

	Chief Supt	Supt	Inspector	S/Inspector	Sgt. Major	Staff Sgts.	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Civ. Members	Spl. Constables	Public Servants	Civ. Employee Paid by Municipality	TOTALS
St. Stephen Det.								1	2					3
St. Stephen H.P.								1	1					2
Sussex Det.								1	3			1		5
Sussex H.P.								1	3					4
Edmundston Section NCO						1								1
Edmundston Det.							1	1	5			1		8
Edmundston H.P.								1	3					4
Florenceville Det.								1	4					5
Florenceville H.P.									2					2
Grand Falls Det.								1	2					3
Grand Falls H.P.									2					2
Grand Falls Ident.								1	1					2
Perth-Andover Det.								1	3		1			5
Perth-Andover H.P.									2					2
Plaster Rock Det.								1	1					2
St. Leonard Det.								1	1					2
St. Quentin Det.								1	2					3
Woodstock Det.								1	3			1		5
Woodstock H.P.								1	3					4
Moncton S/Div. HQ		1				1	1	5	5	3		8		24
Dog Section									1					1
G.I.S.							1	1	1					3
S/D Highway Patrol								1	9			1		11
Traffic N.C.O.							1							1

	Chief Supt.	Superintendent	Inspector	S/Inspector	Sgt. Major	Staff Sgts.	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Civ. Members	Spl. Constables	Public Servants	Civ. Employee Paid by Municipality	TOTALS
Identification Sec.							1	1	1					3
Moncton Section NCO						1								1
Buctouche Det.								1	2					3
Hillsborough Det.								1	2					3
Moncton Det.						1		2	10			1		14
Newcastle Det.							1	1	5			2		9
Newcastle H.P.								1	5					6
Petitcodiac Det.								1	2					3
Petitcodiac H.P.									2					2
Port Elgin Det.								1	1					2
Richibucto Det.								1	2		1			4
Richibucto H.P.								1	2					3
Sackville Det.								1	2					3
Sackville H.P.								1	2					3
Shediac Det.							1		4			1		6
Shediac H.P.									2					2
Bathurst Section NCO						1								1
Bathurst Det.							1	1	4			2		8
Bathurst Ident								1	1					2
Bathurst G.I.S.								1						1
Bathurst H.P.								1	3					4
Campbellton Det.							1		4			1		6
Campbellton H.P.								1	2					3
Campbellton City Det.							1	2	3				3	14

	Chief Supt.	Superintendent	Inspector S/Inspector	Sgt. Major	Staff Sgts.	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Civ. Members	Spl. Constables	Public Servants	Civ. Employee Paid by Municipality	TOTALS
Caraquet Det.							1	2					3
Caraquet H.P.								2					2
Jacquet River Det.							1	3					4
Jacquet River H.P.								2					2
Neguac Det.							1	1		1			3
Shippegan Det.							1	2					3
Tracadie Det.							1	2					3
Tracadie H.P.								2					2
Non-Contract Services													
Bank of Canada Guard								1					1
N.C.I.U.						1							1
Racetrack Detail							1	4					5
Marine Services						1	1	3					5
Services Section							1						1
Attached													
Personnel Section			1			1	1						3
University Training							3	2					5
Training NCO						1							1
TOTALS	1	2	2	1	1	15	26	87	235	9	3	61	4	447

APPENDIX "B"

Distribution of Police Transport

"J" Division

at December 31, 1970

Location	Police Cars	Highway Cars	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Motors
Division Headquarters	8		4	1		
Fredericton S/Division Headquarters	6		3			
Fredericton S&I	1					
Edmundston Section NCO	1					
F'ton S/Div Detachments						
Chipman	1	1				
Doaktown	2	1				
Edmundston	4	2			1	1
Florenceville	3	1				
Fredericton	7	5			1	1
Gagetown	1				1	1
Grand Falls	2	1	1			
Grand Harbour	1				1	2
Hampton	1	1				
McAdam	1				1	1
Minto	2				1	1
Nashwaaksis Municipal	2					
Oromocto	3					
Perth-Andover	2	1				
Plaster Rock	1					
Saint John	7	3				
St. Andrews	1					
St. George	2					
St. Leonard	1					
St. Quentin	2					
St. Stephen	2	1				
Sussex	2	2				
Woodstock	2	2			1	1

Location	Police Cars	Highway Cars	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Motors
Moncton Sub/Division and Section NCO	5		3			
Moncton S&I	1					
Bathurst Section NCO	1					
Moncton Sub/Division Detachments						
Bathurst	4	2	1			
Buctouche	2					
Campbellton	2	2			1	1
Campbellton City	3					
Caraquet	2	1				
Hillsborough	1					
Jacquet River	2	1				
Moncton	7	6			2	1
Newcastle	3	3			1	1
Neguac	1				1	1
Petitcodiac	2	1				
Port Elgin	1					
Richibucto	2	2				
Sackville	2	2				
Shediac	3	1			1	1
Shippegan	2					
Tracadie	2	1				
TOTALS	116	43	12	1	13	13

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